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An Experiment Used in the Teaching of American History in the Grammer Grades

A. W. Clark

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AN EXPERIMENT USED IN THE TEACHING OF AMERICAN
HISTORY IN THE GRAMMER GRADES

BY

A. W. CLARK

A THESIS SUBMITTED IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF
REQUIREMENTS FOR THE DEGREE OF
MASTER OF SCIENCE IN
EDUCATION

BUTLER UNIVERSITY

1932

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The writer wishes to express his appreciation of the valuable criticism and advice of Dr. P. R. Hightower and Dr. A. B. Carlile, both of whom were most gracious in their assistance when consulted regarding the preparation of this work.

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PART I

HISTORY of the EXPERIMENT

HISTORY OF THE EXPERIMENT

School children are always eager to attack something new and anxious to read interesting material which they are able to understand and appreciate.

The need for such material in history for the grammar grades is very evident. Source material is usually too difficult for the seventh or eighth grades to read and interpret. Text books are more or less dry reading as the writers must necessarily be brief and present what they consider the fundamental facts of history in a highly concentrated form. In presentation of the material, teachers are required to drill on the facts, and hurry "to cover the course" to such an extent that history often becomes difficult and tiresome to some and a bore to others.

In order to enrich the curriculum, to create interest, and to add a bit of color to the catalogue of facts which the text may seem to be, the successful classroom teacher must present supplementary material in one form or another. For several successive semesters the writer encouraged his pupils to make collections of picturesque and dramatic sayings which were quoted in their text books and supplementary readings. The response was gratifying and it became necessary to devote some time to the discussion of the setting incident to each saying or regarding the character who was moved by the inspiration

of the moment to make an exclamation or a declaration worthy of consideration generations hence. These discussions were interesting and served to motivate the work in history by establishing certain historical facts in the minds of the pupils, furnishing interesting worth-while work for some, and creating interest in those who had never been able to see behind the mask of facts into the realm of human personalities and dramatic events which have always been a source of interest to others.

Since no complete authentic list of such sayings has been published, the writer conceived the idea of compiling a list of commonly quoted historical sayings and publishing them with a short article to explain each one. The articles serve as a background by presenting something of the historical setting or of the biography of the one who made the saying. It was felt that such a publication could be used as supplementary material to serve the same purposes for which the original project was begun. The publication should be of special interest to the boys and girls of Hammond because of the natural local interest in the culmination of the work of their fellow pupils in the Columbia School.

One of the special aims of the author was to present the material in such a way that it would be easy to read and readily interpreted by boys and girls of the seventh grade.

In order to be sure the work could be easily understood a word test ¹ was given a class of seventh grade pupils and the results carefully analyzed. In instances where words or phrases were evidently not understood by the average pupil, the article was re-worded to whatever extent necessary to insure its being understood. Where re-wording was not possible, explanatory words or phrases ² were inserted in parenthesis.

In order to determine whether or not pupils could understand the articles it was thought wise to devise a way to put some of them in the hands of pupils and test results before going to the expense of printing the material. Copies of the first thirteen articles were mimeographed to be put into the hands of the pupils. A test ³ was designed to cover certain facts and events which were explained in the articles. The test was given and the mimeographed material placed in the hands of a seventh grade teacher to supplement his history material in any way he chose to use it. When he returned the material, not many days after, the same test was given and an increase of the scores amounted to 74.7%. In other words, the forty-four pupils who took both tests scored a total of 170 on the pre-test and a total of 297 on the post test. The increase was considered by the

¹ See appendix page I

² See pages 27, 56

³ See appendix page II

superintendent of schools, more than sufficient to justify the cost of publishing the entire project for use in all the schools.

The first bound copies were received in April of this year about a month before school was out. Tests were made covering at least one thought, item, or expression brought out in each article. The total number of test items was 104. In order to have two tests of approximate equal difficulty, the even numbers were compiled together to make form A¹ and the odd numbers to make Form B².

Form A was given to a class of 39 pupils, after which each pupil was loaned a copy of the published volume to read or use as he pleased for two weeks. The pupils were told that the tests would have nothing to do with their marks in history; that the aim in testing was to test the value of the material. No effort was made to require reading of the books. During the period, however, the English teacher asked for oral reports on any chosen subject. Several of the pupils reported on incidents covered by the book, which indicated that the articles were being read and enjoyed.

At the end of two weeks the books were collected and Form B test given. A study of the results of the

1

See appendix page IV

2

See appendix page VIII

two tests was rather conclusive evidence that the books had been read, and certain facts, events, characters, and policies more firmly established in the minds of the readers. The median of Form A was 27 with a high score of 41 and a low score of 18. The form B median was 39 with a high score of 50 and low score of 26. The percentage of gain of the median of Form B over the Form A median was 44.4. No pupil failed to make a gain.

The impressive gains were indeed pleasing to the author. Three questions remain to be answered, however, for the more critical observer. They are, (1) were the tests reliable, (2) were the tests valid, and (3) what progress would the class have made without the use of the book in question?

Reliability in the technical sense means consistency. Tests are reliable which yield the same scores when repeated. To establish the reliability of the tests, Form A and B, two studies were made. In both studies the Spearman method of computing the correlation was used. In the first study, scores from both tests were used and a correlation of .764 established. According to Rugg¹ "few correlations in testing will run above .70, and it is safe to regard this as a very high coefficient". The tests in question were offered a class in New Type Tests in the university this summer for

¹ Rugg, H. O. - Statistical Methods Applied to Education
Houghton Mifflin Co., Chicago, 1917. Page 256

their criticism. The students, almost all doing graduate work, were given both forms of the test as an experiment. Form A was given and scored, then Form B was given and scored the same period. The results showed a correlation of .64. The sampling was small, but it at least shows a strong tendency toward reliability.

Validity is concerned with what a test measures. A test is valid if it measures the ability it is intended to measure. The purpose of tests Forms A and B was to determine whether or not the pupils read the articles in the book, whether or not they understood them, and to what extent they were impressed by the incidents, policies, or facts discussed. The previous discussion of the test results indicate that the articles were read and understood. Inasmuch as the test questions were in many instances based on the particular purpose of the special article tested, there is also an indication that some knowledge was gained by the use of the book.

Using the summary of concept of validity as set forth by
¹
 Ruth, as a criterion, we have every reason to believe that our tests fulfilled their purpose, by measuring, to a reasonable extent, the readability of the articles in our book, and establishing the fact that some knowledge was gained by its use. The fact that our tests were reasonably reliable indicates a like tendency toward their validity. Ruth states that validity

1

Rugh, G. M. - The Objective or New-Type Examination

Scott, Foresman and Company, Chicago, 1929. Page 40.

may be defined as "the degree to which the test parallels the actual flow of instruction, and of the care exercised in choosing important materials-----".¹ Our method of selecting test items, as already explained, compares favorably with established methods of validating test items, with the exception that our items were not arranged according to the degree of difficulty. The fact that no single item was passed by all or failed by all is evidence that no single item in either of the tests entirely lacked validity. An item by item discussion of both tests revealed only one statement which might have been confusing. The completeness of the tests which include at least one item relating to each article in the book, is a favorable indication, as long tests tend to be more valid than short ones, and usually yield a reasonably valid measure even if weaknesses may be noticeable in individual items.

Any estimate of the progress of the class without the use of the book would be a matter of conjecture, however, there are reasons for believing that the increase in test scores was largely due to the use of the material in question. The material covers historical incidents and characters from the time of Benjamin Franklin as the editor of Poor Richards Almanac, to Herbert Hoover as president of the United States. Any normal class with eight recitations would cover only a very small unit to say the least. In fact one who is somewhat of an

¹ Rugh, G. M. - The Objective or New-Type Examination

Scott, Foresman and Company, Chicago, 1929. Page 40.

and who has given this work careful criticism, has expressed the opinion that the results are more reliable than if another class had been tested with the same tests and at the same periods, but had not used the volume of Famous Sayings of Famous Americans. The reason is that the probable difference in average intelligence in two such classes would affect the scores more than the regular history teaching affected the scores obtained.

The author has no intention of having his work copyrighted or published for sale. He does not even suggest that such a project be used for any definite purpose except as a device to stimulate interest in American History. As such it has served its purpose well in the Columbia School of Hammond, and after publication, other schools of that system. Since copies for use outside the city of Hammond are not available, a volume has been presented to the Butler Library at Jordan Hall and another to the Teachers' College Library for reference. Should any teacher wish to undertake such a project in the teaching of history, it is hoped that this volume or either of those referred to above may be of some use, with the recommendation that class interest will be motivated by having pupils make their own collections as this work was begun.

Introduction

PART II
FAMOUS SAYINGS
OF
FAMOUS AMERICANS

They also learned a great deal about the way
the famous men and women of the world
lived and the events which surrounded them.
The interest of the boys and girls of Hammond
was so great that they were happy to receive
the book and to use it in their studies.

(As published by the author and used in
the public schools of Hammond, Indiana)

It is the hope of the author that this book
will be of use to the teachers and pupils
of the public schools of Hammond, Indiana.
It is also the hope that it will be of use
to the teachers and pupils of the public
schools of other cities and states.

INTRODUCTION

Several years ago pupils in the history classes of the Columbia School in Hammond, started making collections of famous sayings of famous Americans. With the help of their art teachers, they made interesting booklets containing their choice sayings. The pupils enjoyed making the booklets and were quite proud of them when they were finished.

They also learned a great deal about the men who made the sayings and the events which provoked them. The interest of the boys and girls of Columbia School and their good work inspired the author to prepare this volume. He has spent considerable time studying the history of the sayings of famous Americans to include only those sayings which are historically accurate. He has prepared short articles about each of them or included them in articles so that they may be more easily understood, and valuable knowledge gained by reading them. It is hoped that these articles will increase the interest of those who read them in the history of our glorious country and in the lives, words and deeds of those who have made it glorious.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The author wishes to express his appreciation of much friendly assistance and criticism without which this little volume would have been impossible. He wishes to especially thank Superintendent of Schools, L. L. Caldwell, for his advice and suggestions, and Mr. W. H. Howe and his boys in the Hammond High print shop who spared no effort to make this work a complete success.



Bronze tablet near the south entrance of the Claypool
Hotel at Indianapolis, Indiana.

God helps them that help themselves.

"P O O R R I C H A R D"

(1706 - 1790)

When Benjamin Franklin was twenty-six years old, he published the first number of a magazine known as "Poor Richard's Almanac." A new issue was published each year for twenty-five succeeding years. Poor Richard's Almanac was full of Franklin's wise and witty sayings, others of which follow:

A word to the wise is enough.

Early to bed and early to rise, makes a man healthy, wealthy and wise.

There are no gains without pains.

Plow deep while sluggards sleep, and you shall have corn to sell and to keep.

One today is worth two tomorrows.

Little strokes fell great oaks.

Keep thy shop and thy shop will keep thee.

The sleeping fox catches no poultry.

Diligence is the mother of good luck.

Constant dropping wears away stones:

A small leak will sink a great ship.

Who dainties love shall beggars prove.

Creditors have better memories than debtors.

Many a little makes a mickle.

Fools make feasts and wise men eat them.

Many have been ruined by buying good pennyworths.

For age and want save while you may; No morning sun
lasts the whole day.

Rather go to bed supperless than rise in debt.

Well done is better than well said.

Speak little, do much.

Make haste slowly.

Have you somewhat to do tomorrow? Do it today.

A slip of the foot you may soon recover, but a slip
of the tongue you may never get over.

When you're good to others you are best to yourself.

Stand your ground. Don't fire unless fired upon,
but if they mean to have a war, let it begin here.

C A P T A I N J O H N P A R K E R

(1729 - 1775)

On the Common in Lexington, Massachusetts stands a statue of Captain John Parker. It is near the spot where Captain Parker and his few Minutemen made the first stand in the defense of American liberty. On another monument, which marks the spot where the Minutemen met the British, is inscribed the words of Captain Parker's famous command.

Such patriots as John Hancock, Samuel Adams, and Patrick Henry had excited the colonists to such an extent that some of them were really preparing for war. Some military supplies had been collected at Concord, and Colonel Smith was sent by the British General Gage to capture or destroy these supplies, and to capture Hancock and Adams. Colonel Smith soon knew that the colonists were aware of his intentions, so he sent back to General Gage for reinforcements. At the same time he ordered Major Pitcairn with six companies of infantry to go to Concord. They reached Lexington at sunrise and found themselves confronted with Captain Parker and about fifty men. Major Pitcairn shouted to the colonists to disperse, but Parker's timely command held them in place. Pitcairn

fired the first shot with his own pistol. In the battle which followed several of the minutemen were killed and several were wounded. As they were outnumbered, they soon withdrew, but a harassing day for the British had just begun. The day ended in a disorderly retreat to Boston with a loss of almost three hundred men, three times the number of Americans that were killed.

I demand your surrender in the name of the great Jehovah and the Continental Congress.

E T H A N A L L E N
(1737 - 1789)

The Green Mountain Boys were organized in 1770, with Ethan Allen as "colonel commandant". They were organized to settle a local difficulty between Vermont and New York which had not been settled when the Revolution began. The news of the battle of Lexington quieted the difficulty in Vermont, and Allen with his Green Mountain Boys were ordered to capture Fort Ticonderoga on Lake Champlain. Allen was a man with an especially strong physique. He was courageous and impulsive, even daring. He was always inclined to use force and the order to capture Fort Ticonderoga must have pleased him.

Bennedict Arnold was commissioned by the Massachusetts Congress to raise men and capture the same fort, but when he found Allen and his Green Mountain Boys already organized, he joined them as a volunteer. They reached the lake at night and could not get all their men across in time to make a surprise attack, but they did not dare risk waiting. Allen and Arnold took only eighty-three men and entered the fort about daybreak May 10, 1775. The little garrison was completely surprised and no resistance was offered. Allen stood at the entrance of the commanding officer's quarters and demanded the

surrender. The captain sprang out of bed and asked, "By what authority?" Allen answered, "In the name of the Great Jehovah and Continental Congress".



Aim low! Wait till you see the whites of their eyes.

W I L L I A M P R E S C O T T

(1726 - 1795)

There were no machine guns and automatic rifles in revolutionary days. Firing was slow and ammunition was not very plentiful. First, powder was poured into the gun barrel. The powder was kept in place by a wad (cloth) which was pushed down the barrel. Then a lead bullet was dropped in the barrel and another wad put in to hold the bullet in place. The powder was fired by sparks from a cap something like the caps boys use in toy guns. You can readily see how it was absolutely necessary to be accurate in firing because after a soldier fired, it was some time before he could re-load and be ready to fire again.

The colonists did not have large stores of powder and they needed to make every shot count. It was natural, under the circumstances, for General Prescott to issue his memorable command to avoid any possible waste of ammunition.

The people of Boston were anxiously watching Bunker Hill from their housetops. They must have thought their countrymen had fled as the British marched almost to the breastwork which had been thrown up the night before, but suddenly deadly fire blazed from the American rifles. The British fled down the hill leaving their

dead and wounded. On their third attempt they gained their objective because the colonists were out of ammunition, but their unerring aim had cost the British one-third of their attacking force. Few battles in modern history up to that time had been so deadly. When he heard the news of the battle, General Green said, "I wish that we could sell them another hill at the same price."

The liberties of the country are safe.

G E O R G E W A S H I N G T O N

(1732 - 1799)

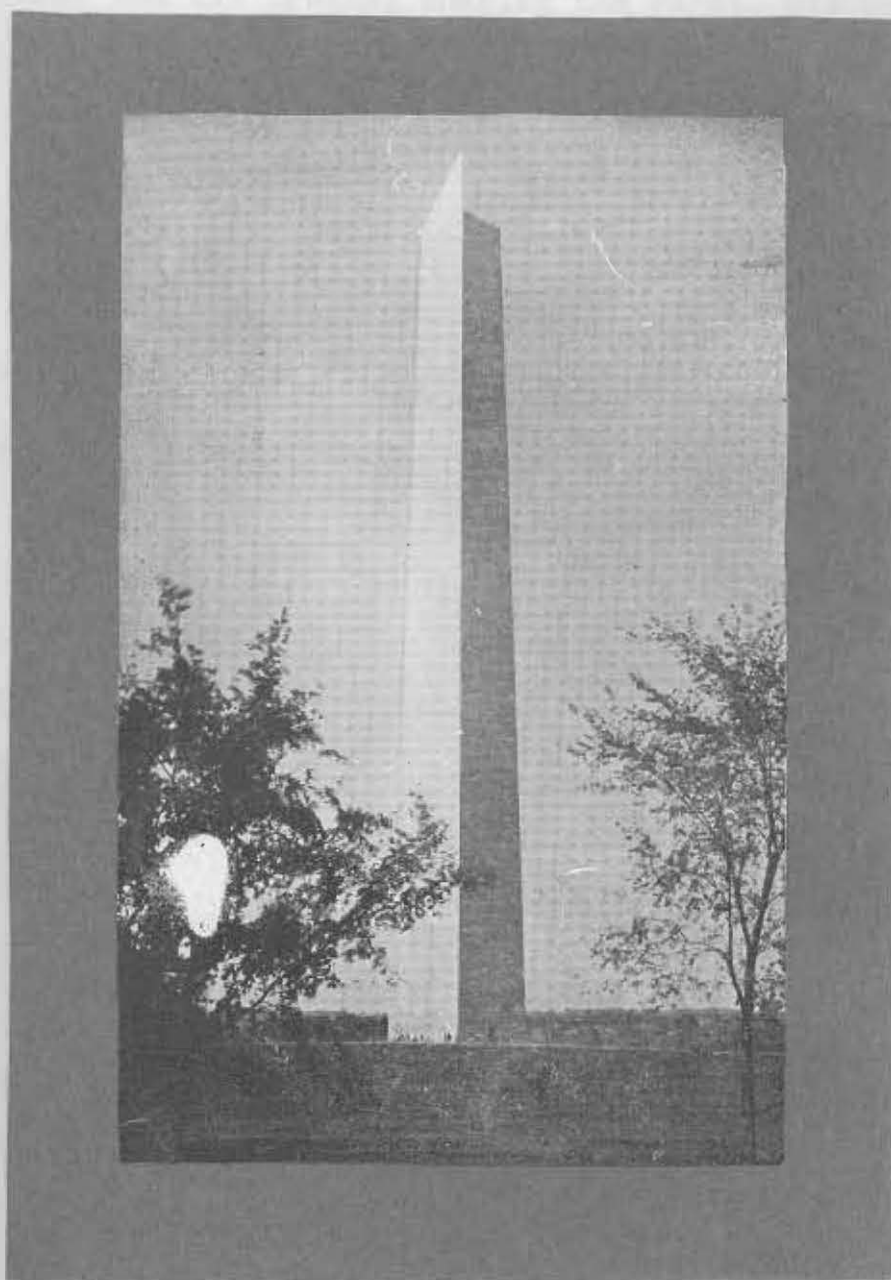
On August 1, 1774, George Washington, then in the prime of his life, said at a convention held in Virginia, "I will raise a thousand men, subsist them at my own expense, march with them at their head, for the relief of Boston." Up to that time he had said little about the trouble with England, and had kept the friendship of the royal governor, but all the time he seemed to have foreseen that armed resistance would be necessary to convince the English government that the colonists were determined to govern themselves. He was a delegate to both the first and second Continental Congresses, and wore a military uniform to the latter as if to signify his thought regarding the defense of the rights of the colonies. The Congress voted to make him commander-in-chief of the Continental forces, and the next day, June 16, 1775, he formally took command.

On the following day the Battle of Bunker Hill was fought, under the command of Colonel Prescott. The resistance of the colonial troops was so stubborn that the British loss was over twice that suffered by the Americans.

When Washington heard of the battle he was

encouraged by the way the soldiers stood battlefire. He remarked that the liberties of the country were safe.

Benjamin Franklin exclaimed, "The Americans will fight! England has lost her colonies forever!"



WASHINGTON MONUMENT

This is the tallest shaft ever erected to honor the memory of a man. It is appropriately located in the city of Washington, D. C.

Caesar had his Brutus; Charles the First, his Cromwell; and George the Third, may profit by their example. If this be treason make the most of it.

P A T R I C K H E N R Y

(1736 - 1799)

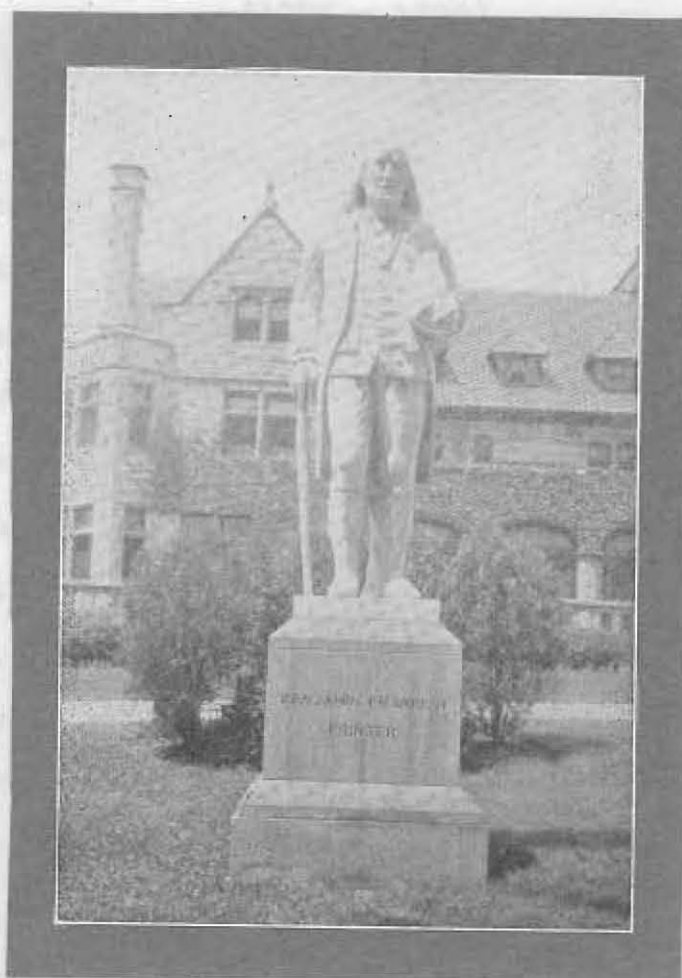
Patrick Henry tried to be a business man and a farmer but failed twice as a storekeeper and once as a tiller of the soil. He turned to the study of law and as he was a natural born talker, became an outstanding success. In one of his cases he declared in an impassioned speech, that a king by vetoing satisfactory laws passed by a colonial legislature "degenerates into a tyrant and forfeits all right to his subjects' obedience." Of course, many colonists agreed with Henry and admired him because he was brave enough to make such a statement. Consequently, he was elected to the Virginia House of Burgesses in 1765. It was at the time of the passage of the Stamp Act. Some of the members of the House did not know what course to take in regard to the stamp act, but Patrick Henry brought in some resolutions declaring that the English Parliament had no right to tax the American colonies. A debate followed during which Henry boldly exclaimed, "Caesar had his Brutus; Charles the First, his Cromwell; and George the Third....."

Here he was interrupted by loud cries of "Treason! Treason!" from various members of the house.

Pausing for a moment, Henry coolly added:
"And George the Third may profit by their example. If
this be treason make the most of it."



THE LIBRARY OF THE
UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
1215 EAST 58TH STREET
CHICAGO, ILL. 60637



Statue of Benjamin Franklin, on the lawn in front of the offices of the International Typographical Union at Indianapolis, Indiana.

We must all hang together, or assuredly we shall all hang separately.

B E N J A M I N F R A N K L I N

(1706 - 1790)

Benjamin Franklin was appointed one of a committee of five to draw up and present to congress the Declaration of Independence. Thomas Jefferson wrote the declaration and Franklin was responsible for several suggestions and criticisms. At last the paper was accepted and announced to the world by congress on July 4, 1776. The liberty bell rang and every where in America people who wished to be free from the English crown, celebrated the birth of a new nation.

The members of congress signed the Declaration, one by one. In the colonies they were called patriots. In England they were known as rebels. Well they knew what their fate would be, if the revolution should not prove a success, but they were anxious to give their lives if necessary for the cause of freedom.

As they were signing the Declaration, John Hancock, who had remarked that he would sign his name so the king of England could read without spectacles, remarked, "We must be unanimous; there must be no pulling different ways; we must all hang together."

Franklin responded with a twinkle in his eye, "That's so, John, we must all hang together, or assuredly we shall all hang separately."

I only regret that I have but one life to lose for my country.

N A T H A N H A L E

(1755 - 1776)

The colonial army had retreated from Long Island and Washington was in need of information regarding the plans of the English army. He asked for a volunteer to secure such information and Nathan Hale responded. Hale was a graduate of Yale and had been a school teacher. After the battle of Lexington, he wrote to his father that a sense of duty urged him to sacrifice everything for his country. Promotion to captain followed within a few months after he joined the army. Hale was a brilliant young man, vigilant, faithful, and supremely patriotic. Is it any wonder that such a man should volunteer, and be accepted for such a hazardous undertaking as that outlined by General Washington?

Hale disguised himself as a Dutch schoolmaster and went into the British camp where he made drawings and notes concerning the location and plans of the enemy. But alas, on his return to the Colonial army he was captured and taken before General Howe, who ordered him executed. Captain Hale was not even given a trial, although he did not deny his mission. He wrote letters to his mother and sister, but they were destroyed before his face. He was not allowed to see a clergyman or have a Bible during his last hours. Just before he was hanged he was

asked if he had anything to say. He calmly responded.
 "I only regret that I have but one life to lose for my
 country."

(1789 - 1793)



Tonight, the American flag floats from yonder hill
or Molly Stark sleeps a widow.

J O H N S T A R K

(1728 - 1822)

Stark had seen service in the French and Indian war, and as a result was appointed colonel at the beginning of the Revolution. So patriotic and so interested in the cause of American liberty was he that in 1776, he pledged his private fortune to get the soldiers to re-enlist.

In 1777, Stark set out for Bennington to oppose the march of Burgoyne. At a point about seven miles from Bennington, on August 16, Colonel Baum, whom Burgoyne had sent with about a thousand men to cut off the Americans, was encamped. Stark, with about 1750 men, almost all of whom had had no fighting experience, planned a strategic attack. Before the attack he addressed his men as follows: "My men, yonder are the Hessians. They were bought for seven pounds and ten pence a man. Are you worth more? Prove it. To-night the American flag floats from yonder hill or Molly Stark sleeps a widow."

Inspired by their audacious leader the raw troops defeated the trained forces of Colonel Baum in two encounters. The inspiration of this complete victory led to the defeat of Burgoyne at Saratoga.

These are the times that try men's souls.

T H O M A S P A I N E

(1737 - 1809)

Thomas Paine was a political and religious radical, but his services to American liberty were lasting and important. In fact, it is well to have a few leaders with extreme views in every generation. Such leaders challenge the thinking of the more conservative leaders, and working together, sensible accomplishments may be brought about. As an extreme example of the good of a certain amount of radicalism, Thomas Jefferson once said, "A little rebellion now and then is a good thing. It is a medicine necessary for the sound health of the government."

Paine's greatest contribution to this country (he was born in England and was once naturalized in France) was the publication of the CRISIS. He had previously urged the colonies to separate from England. In THE CRISIS, he published a series of appeals to colonial soldiers and citizens. The first number started with, "these are the times that try men's souls. The summer soldier and the sunshine patriot will, in this crisis, shrink from the service of his country; but he that stands it now, deserves the love and thanks of man and woman." These words came at a time when hope in the colonial cause

seemed lost. Paine's words were ordered read to the soldiers, and they were eagerly read throughout the colonies. They helped to raise and maintain a morale which finally resulted in victory for the cause, in the interest of which they were written.



GEORGE ROGERS CLARK

This statue of "The Conqueror of the Northwest" is a part of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument, a Civil War memorial at Indianapolis, Indiana.

Fall to the rear, and if any man refuses to march, shoot him on the spot.

G E O R G E R O G E R S C L A R K

(1752 - 1818)

To this famous backwoods leader, mighty hunter, and noted Indian fighter, the United states owes its thanks for winning from England the Old Northwest, which includes what is now the states of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, and Wisconsin. Clark was appointed lieutenant colonel by Patrick Henry, then Governor of Virginia, who supported him in his plan for the conquest of the "Illinois Country", which the Old Northwest was sometimes called. After the capture of Kaskaskia on June 28, 1778, and the surrender of the other French villages, Cahokia and Vincennes, General Hamilton, the English commander at Detroit, re-captured Vincennes, which was held by Captain Helm and one soldier.

Upon hearing of the capture, Clark started on a march with 170 men to again take the fort for the Americans. The distance of about 240 miles was traveled in sixteen days. It was in mid-winter, and through swamps and forest. Many times the men waded through icy water up to their necks, but their courageous leader encouraged them on in spite of the fact that there were times when they were without food. The last day's march was the most trying, and having some suspicion of three or four,

Colonel Clark ordered Major Bowman to fall to the rear with twenty-five men and "put to death any man who refuses to march". (1747 - 1798)

The garrison was taken by surprise and forced to surrender. Clark then claimed the whole region between the Ohio and the Great Lakes in the name of Virginia.

I have not yet begun to fight.

JOHN PAUL JONES

(1747 - 1792)

The first flag ever flown from an American man-of-war was hoisted early in 1776. John Paul Jones was a commander in that navy. He proved to be an officer of great skill and daring. In command of the Ranger he played havoc with British merchant ships and even captured a warship that carried more guns than his own ship.

After our alliance with France, Captain Jones was sent there and given command of a little squadron, the flagship of which he named *Bonhomme Richard*, in honor of Benjamin Franklin. In 1779, off the east coast of England, the *Richard* engaged in its last fight and is remembered as the ship that sank in victory. After they had been fighting about an hour the commander of the *Serapis* yelled to Jones, "Have you struck your colors?" Jones replied, "I have not yet begun to fight." With the ships lashed together by the hands of Captain Jones the fight continued until the English commander surrendered. The *Richard* was so disabled that she sank the next morning, but Captain Jones had moved his men to the captured vessel. He gave the following account of the sinking of his own ship.

"No one was left aboard the *Richard* but our dead. The very last vestige mortal eyes ever saw of the *Bonhomme Richard* was the defiant waving of her unconquered

flag as she went down. And as I had given them the grand old ship for sepulchre, I bequeathed to my immortal dead the flag they had so desperately defended for their winding sheet."



Sir, I am a prisoner of war, and not your slave.

A N D R E W J A C K S O N

(1767 - 1845)

Andrew Jackson, Sr. and wife emigrated to America in 1765 two years after the French and Indian war in America. America was then resisting the Stamp Act which was repealed a year later. On the 15th of March, 1767, the Andrew Jackson who was destined to be a famous general and president was born. In the settlement where he was born, near the North and South Carolina boundary, Andrew Jackson is not so much thought of as the famous President and victorious general, as he is little Andy, the mischief-loving son of good Aunt Betty.

Andrew was nine years old when the Declaration of Independence was signed. By the time the influence of the Revolution with its blood and terror reached the settlement, he was thirteen years old. His older brother Hugh had gone to the war a year before. Hugh was wounded and soon died. Andrew and his brother Robert were too young to get in the regular army but on more than one occasion they "smelled powder." Andrew fired the first shot of one minor engagement. After another battle, both the brothers were captured. The British officer in command ordered Andrew to clean his boots which were covered with mud. Andrew said, "Sir, I am a prisoner of war, and claim to be treated as such."

The officer glared at him like a wild beast and struck him a desperate blow with his sword, which left a deep gash on his head and another on his hand. He carried both marks to his grave. Robert also refused to oblige the officer and was wounded. A stretch in prison, which resulted in his brother's death and Andrew's becoming a raving maniac, gave him time to cultivate his dislike for England.

"No one can replace him, sir, I am only his successor."

T H O M A S J E F F E R S O N

(1743 - 1826)

The above words were spoken about Benjamin Franklin, whose place as Minister to France, Jefferson had been sent to fill. Franklin had served as our representative in France for many years. In 1776 he had been very successful in that mission. Following the Revolution he remained in France as our minister to that country until 1785. During Franklin's stay in France he became more and more popular. Because of his experiments with electricity and lightning he was well known in Europe and was recognized as a great philosopher. Twice he asked to be relieved of his duties, so that he could return home, but there was no one to take his place. Finally Congress adopted a resolution permitting his return and three days later Thomas Jefferson was appointed to succeed him.

Jefferson said of Franklin's influence in France, "He possessed the confidence of the French government in the highest degree, insomuch that it may truly be said that they were more under his influence than he under theirs."

It is a rising and not a setting sun.

B E N J A M I N F R A N K L I N

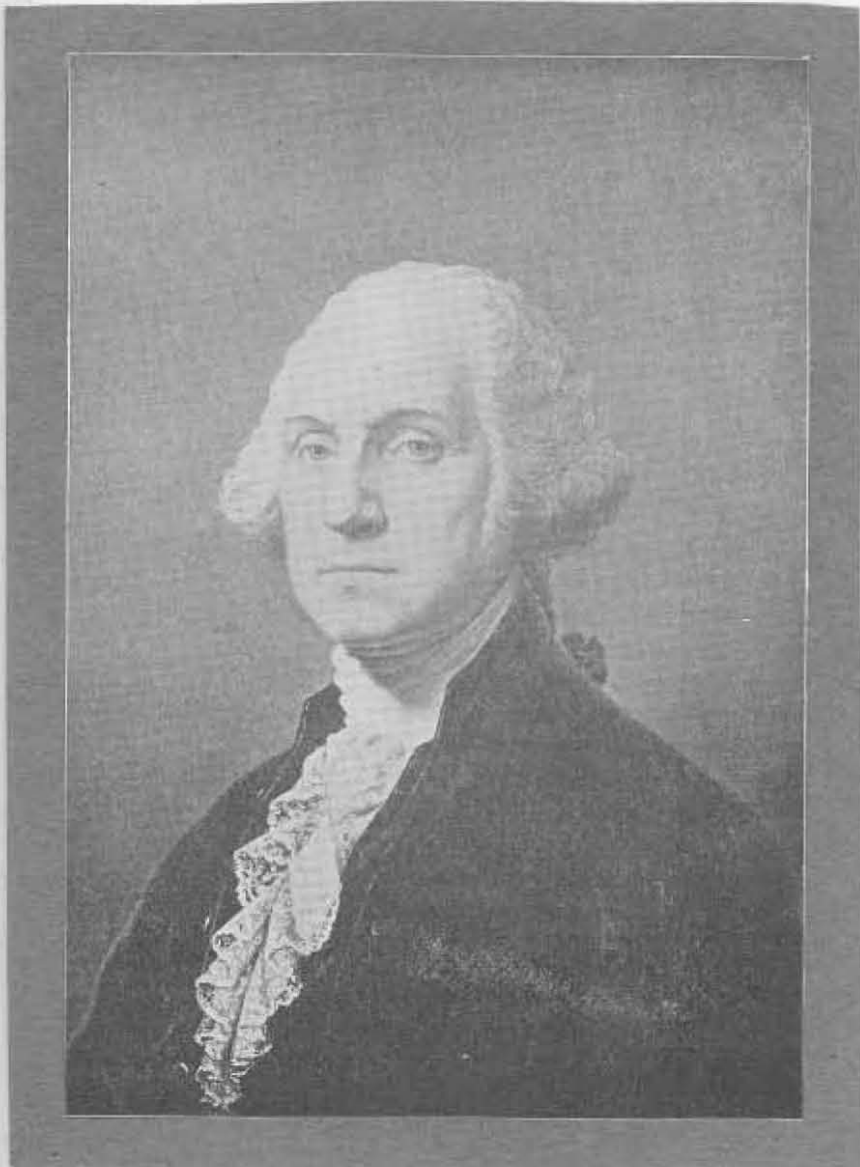
(1706 - 1790)

In the great granite house of the State Department near the White House, in five sections, are framed the Constitution of the United States. The last of the five sections contains the famous signatures of the delegates. Washington's name was first affixed, as he was the president of the convention and deputy from Virginia.

It was largely through the wit and wisdom of Franklin that the work was finished. Although he was nearly eighty-two years old, he attended the deliberations daily for four months. The representatives were jealous of the rights of the states they represented. The larger and more densely populated states wanted representation in congress according to their population. The smaller states did not wish to grant any such power, as they would have little voice in such a congress. It was Franklin who suggested the present system which was adopted. In fact one of the best students of Franklin's life has said to Franklin, perhaps more than to any other man, our present constitution owes most of those features, which have given it durability, and made it the ideal by which all other systems of government are tested by Americans.

After Franklin had signed the constitution, he stood watching the other members sign their names. He looked at the chair in which Washington had sat to direct the business of the Convention, and on which was painted or carved a picture of the sun just above the horizon, and said, "I have often and often, in the course of the session and the vicissitudes of my hopes and fears as to its issue, looked at that sun behind the president without being able to tell whether it was rising or setting. But now at length I have the happiness to know that it is a rising and not a setting sun."





GEORGE WASHINGTON

The Father of His Country

It is our true policy to steer clear of permanent alliances with any portion of the foreign world.

G E O R G E W A S H I N G T O N

(1732 - 1799)

After having twice been elected to the presidency of the new American republic, Washington announced his retirement in what has come to be known as his farewell address. After thanking the people for the many honors that had been conferred upon him, for their steadfast confidence, and opportunities for service they had extended him, he proceeded to offer some advice which is worth the consideration of every American today.

A few of the statements he made, in addition to the subject for this article, follow:

"Against the insidious wiles of foreign influence (I conjure you to believe me, fellow citizens), the jealousy of a free people ought to be constantly awake, since history and experience prove that foreign influence is one of the most baneful foes of republican government."

"Why quit our own to stand upon foreign ground? Why,.....entangle our peace and prosperity in the toils of European ambition, rivalry, interest, humor, or caprice?"

"Harmony, liberal intercourse with all nations, are recommended by policy, humanity, and interest."

"There can be no greater error than to expect or

calculate upon real favors from nation to nation."

While delivering a speech about the "Character of Washington", Daniel Webster said, "Indeed, gentlemen, Washington's Farewell Address is full of important truths at all times." Washington was not running for office. He had no reason for giving the advice he gave, except for the full benefit of the new republic, which he had been so instrumental in establishing.

Preparation for war is a constant stimulus to suspicion and ill-will.

J A M E S M O N R O E

(1758 - 1831)

The above words were uttered by President Monroe as he announced the signing of the Rush-Bagot pact between America and Great Britain for the complete disarmament of the boundary between the United States and Canada.

The excitement of war and the preparation for war has given rise to many of the famous sayings of famous Americans, but even the more warlike statesmen and soldiers have given us some impressive statements favoring the settlement of all international disputes by arbitration. Some of them, which are not to be found elsewhere in this volume are quoted here.

William McKinley: "War should never be entered upon until every agency of peace has failed."

Thomas Jefferson: "The most successful war seldom pays for its losses."

William Howard Taft: "Rules of conduct which govern men in their relations to one another are being applied in an ever-increasing degree to nations. The battlefield as a place of settlement of disputes is gradually yielding to arbitral courts of justice."

Herbert Hoover: "Surely civilization is old

enough, surely mankind is mature enough so that we ought
in our lifetime to find a way to permanent peace."

John G. Whittier:

"But dreams not helm and harness

The sign of valor true;

Peace hath higher tests of manhood

Than battle ever knew."



Thomas Jefferson

I will never send another minister to France, without assurances that he will be received, respected and honored, as the representative of a great, free, powerful, and independent nation.

J O H N A D A M S

(1735 - 1826)

When John Adams became president of the United States in 1797, relations with the French republic demanded immediate attention. A special session of congress was called but the French Directory (government) had already declared that all Americans serving on British vessels were pirates.

Adams was determined to keep the United States out of war, even though there were many citizens who were urging him to take one side or the other. The followers of Jefferson sympathized with the Revolutionary movement and were willing to fight for France against England. Many of the Federalists, on the other hand, wanted to help England, but the message of Adams to congress was firm and dignified, in favor of peace.

Charles C. Pickney, John Marshall, and Elbridge Gerry were sent to France to adjust matters. The French refused to give them an audience unless they paid large sums for the privilege of revising the treaties with France. In utter disgust, the commissioners refused the demands and Marshall and Pickney returned to America. Adams sent a message to congress as quoted above. The

country was aroused. "Millions for defense, but not one cent for tribute," rang through the land. Preparations for war were made, a navy department was created, and congress declared the treaties with France null and void. Seeing that their actions were about to result in an American-English alliance, France asked that another commission be sent. This was done and a possible war with France averted.

I hope I may never again be sent to Algiers with tribute, unless I am authorized to deliver it from the mouth of our cannon.

CAPTAIN WILLIAM BAINBRIDGE

(1774 - 1833)

During the early years of our history as a nation, we were compelled to submit to spoliation (plundering) by the Barbary States of Northern Africa. Our commerce was a leading factor in our national development, and although it was humiliating to do so, it was thought better to pay tribute than suffer our merchant ships to be preyed upon. Large sums of money, a ship of war, and naval stores were given to satisfy the demands of the pirates.

In the year 1800 Captain William Bainbridge was sent in the frigate George Washington with the tribute money. The Dey (Turkish Commander of the Army of Algiers) ordered Captain Bainbridge to haul down the American flag, and proceed to Constantinople under the flag of Algiers. Captain Bainbridge and his men protested, but the Dey said, "English, French, and Spanish ships of war have done the same. You pay me tribute because you are my slaves."

There was no choice. Bainbridge had to obey to avoid war and the plundering of our merchant vessels. Congress later approved his action, which was indeed wise under the circumstances. But the zealous patriotic Bainbridge did not hold the least kindly feeling for the

Algerians, as is shown by what he said in his report of the affair, "I hope I may never again be sent to Algiers with tribute, unless I am authorized to deliver it from the mouth of our cannon."

The wish of the Captain came true, and he played a very important part in helping to pay just such a tribute during the war which followed.

We are all Republicans, we are all Federalists.

T H O M A S J E F F E R S O N

(1743 - 1826)

Thomas Jefferson was the first president who was not a Federalist. His theories of strict construction of the constitution were rather extreme, and his election was looked upon with alarm by those who had been in power. His party, known then as the Democratic-Republican, was the beginning of what is now the Democratic party. Jefferson's election seemed like a real revolution. Some of the Federalists feared that the newly elected Republicans would actually take the lives of their opponents. The least they feared was that the newly elected party would do away with the constitution. In their zeal to keep as many officials in power as possible, the Federalists created many new judgeships before the inauguration, and filled the new life-offices with men of their party.

Mr. Jefferson soon showed the Federalists that he was just as anxious to keep the government machinery running smoothly as they were. The quotation given is a sentence from his augural address. His was a good example and has been followed by many successive candidates. When a president is elected, he becomes the president of all the people of all parties. It is his duty to execute the laws impartially and encourage impartial legislation. In return he should receive the whole-hearted support and co-operation of all the people.

We have lived long, gentlemen, but this is
the noblest work of our lives.

R O B E R T R. L I V I N G S T O N

(1746 - 1813)

It was Robert R. Livingston who administered the oath of office to George Washington, the first president of our glorious nation. In 1794 Washington offered Livingston the position of minister to France, but he refused it as he did the secretaryship of the navy under Thomas Jefferson. We can rejoice, however, that in 1801 he was again offered the ministerial position, this time by Thomas Jefferson. Livingston accepted and proceeded to Paris, where he soon opened negotiations for the purchase of the island of Orleans and West Florida. He was quite surprised when Talleyrand, the French foreign minister, offered to sell the whole of Louisiana. Livingston diplomatically played for time and the arrival of James Monroe, who had been sent to assist him. After the arrival of Monroe, Marbois, whom Napoleon had appointed to handle the matter for France, invited Livingston to his house where the terms of sale were agreed upon, and a few days later the price set at fifteen million dollars.

When the treaty was signed about three weeks later, Livingston signed his name, shook hands with Monroe and Marbois, and said, "We have lived long, but this is the noblest work of our lives."

Livingston was right. Napoleon was glad to get the money for the territory, as French occupation was very uncertain, to say the least. To the United States the purchase meant the extension of her boundary westward from the Mississippi half way to the Pacific Ocean. The area of the United States was doubled.

I should have hit him, if he had shot me through the brain.

ANDREW JACKSON

(1767 - 1845)

It seems impossible to think of one having such confidence in himself, doesn't it? But if ever a man lived who could carry on a battle after he was so wounded, it was Andrew Jackson. He was approaching two-score years and was in the prime of his physical power. A difference arose between him and a Mr. Dickinson over a horse race which was never run. This difference was apparently settled, but other difficulties resulted in a challenge to a duel. At that time duels were rather common, as a means of settling quarrels where the honor of one of the participants or his family seemed questioned.

It is said that Dickinson provoked the duel and practised considerably for it. He was known as a "miraculous marksman" and there was no question but that he would at least wound Jackson. Jackson and his friends therefore, decided to let Dickinson shoot first, then Jackson would not have to hurry his aim, if he were able to shoot at all.

Dickinson's shot was perfect but a Mr. Overton had buttoned Jackson's coat so as to deceive Dickinson, and consequently, Jackson's wound although quite serious, was not mortal. He never flinched, and Dickinson exclaimed, "Great God! Have I missed him?" Jackson took

plenty of time for his shot and mortally wounded his opponent. After Jackson left the scene of battle his friends noticed blood, and he showed them the wound but told them not to let Dickinson know, as he wished the braggart to die thinking he had missed a man at twenty paces.

Dickinson died that night and Jackson never fully recovered from the effects of the wound he received.

Don't give up the ship.

CAPTAIN JAMES LAWRENCE

(1781 - 1813)

James Lawrence had distinguished himself by his bravery in the war with Tripoli. He received several promotions and commanded a number of naval vessels. He was at one time commander of the famous "Old Ironsides". As a result of an act of bravery during the War of 1812, while in command of the Hornet, Lawrence was given the command of the Chesapeake. The Chesapeake had a poorly trained crew and an unlucky reputation. Not long after taking command of the Chesapeake, Captain Lawrence was challenged to a duel by Captain Broke of the British frigate Shannon. Lawrence accepted the challenge, lost his life, and permitted the English to win their first naval victory of importance during the war.

With his poorly trained crew, Lawrence went out to meet a ship about the size of his own, but with a well trained crew. The battle was short and bloody. At the beginning of the conflict the Chesapeake suffered partial disablement which gave the enemy a decided advantage. Captain Lawrence was mortally wounded, and as he was being carried below issued his last command, "Tell the men to fire faster, and not give up the ship. Fight her till she sinks."

Captain Lawrence died and his ship was captured, but his dying command lives on. It became a motto in the navy and an effective slogan for the remainder of the war.

We have met the enemy and they are ours.

O L I V E R H A Z A R D P E R R Y

(1785 - 1819)

Young Perry must have been destined to become a naval hero. His father was a naval officer in the Revolution, three of his older brothers were in the navy in the War of 1812, and he himself had entered the navy at the age of fourteen. He was sent to Lake Erie at his own request. The English had built a fleet on their side of the lake, and young Perry was sent to build a fleet and give the English a battle. Backwoodsmen had to be trained as sailors, and ships had to be built of green lumber. Tools and supplies had to be brought five hundred miles from Philadelphia, but Perry was not discouraged. He soon had ten small vessels ready and issued orders to attack on Sept. 10, 1813. Some of his officers begged him not to fight that day on account of the direction of the wind, but Perry was determined to give battle, "To wind-ward or to lee-ward, they shall fight to-day."

And what a battle it was! Perry's flagship, the Lawrence, was soon reduced to wreckage by the British guns. Perry ordered a rowboat and had himself and his brother rowed to the Niagara. Bullets flew all around them, but the dauntless sailors rowed the captain and his brother to safety. Two of the British vessels became

entangled and broadsides from the Niagara forced them to surrender. One of the most important naval battles of the war was won under the leadership of a twenty-eight year old captain. He hastily wrote the news of the victory to the commander of the Northwest. That message, written on the back of an old envelope, has been famous ever since. It read, "We have met the enemy, and they are ours--two ships, two brigs, one schooner, and one sloop."

Our country! In her intercourse with foreign nations, may she always be in the right; but, our country right or wrong.

STEPHEN DECATUR

(1779 - 1820)

After becoming acquainted with the life and deeds of Stephen Decatur one would expect him to give just such a "toast" as he once gave and which will always be associated with his name and memory. Decatur was one of the bravest and most daring officers the American navy has ever been pleased to claim. In our war with Tripoli one of our vessels ran upon a reef, and fell into the hands of the enemy. Our officers not only regretted to lose the vessel, but dreaded worst of all to see it in the hands of the enemy near their shore, as they would soon float it and add it to their already dangerous force. In spite of the fact that the vessel was in the range of hundreds of the enemies' guns, Decatur with seventy picked men boarded her, overpowered the enemy crew, set the ship on fire, and returned to their fleet. Not a man was killed and only one was wounded. The act won for Decatur a sword of honor and a promotion. Admiral Nelson of England declared the act to be the "most daring of the age."

At the peace conference following the war with Tripoli, Decatur said to the Dey of Algiers, who

had been receiving tribute from the United States and European nations, "If you insist upon receiving powder as tribute, you must expect to receive balls with it".



Liberty, dearer than Union. last great speech

J O H N C. C A L H O U N was the author of the

the speech (1782 - 1850) by a colleague.

Three of the most impressive and best known sayings of American history were uttered by three outstanding Americans about the relative importance of the union of the states.

Andrew Jackson said, "The Union must and shall be preserved". Webster ended his famous Seventh of March Speech by saying, "Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable". John C. Calhoun in 1816 remarked, "The extent of our country exposes us to the greatest of all calamities next to the loss of liberty-disunion!"

John Caldwell Calhoun, a native of South Carolina, was an advocate of the "states' rights" doctrine. He was a brilliant man whose honesty and integrity were never questioned. He held office in his own state, was Secretary of War under President Monroe, and vice-president under both Adams and Jackson. He aspired to the presidency but after a quarrel with President Jackson he resigned as vice-president, and entered the senate to champion the cause of South Carolina, and other states which were not satisfied with the existing tariff laws.

Calhoun loved his country and did not wish to see the Union dissolved, but he loved the South more.

He died in 1850 after hearing read his last great speech before the United States Senate. He was too weak to deliver the speech which was read by a colleague.

The American continents are henceforth not to be considered as subjects for future colonization by any European powers.

J A M E S M O N R O E

(1758 - 1831)

In 1895 the American secretary of state, in a message to the English government said that the Monroe Doctrine "has been the accepted public law in this country ever since its promulgation". Other secretaries of state and presidents have since made statements to the effect that the United States is a big brother to the Latin American nations, and as such, will not tolerate any interference in their affairs by nations of other continents.

The Monroe Doctrine was first publically stated by President Monroe in a message to congress, but Monroe's secretary of state, John Quincy Adams, was largely responsible for it. It was Adams who convinced the president that such a statement should be made and who had much to do with the preparation of the speech.

There had been more or less of a continuous fear among Americans that some European country or countries, some of whom had formed an alliance to maintain autocratic governments, would restore to Spain her colonies in the New World, and possibly in time, that France would also seek the restoration of her lost interests, and seek new ones. Russia also threatened

with her claims on the north-west Pacific Coast. It seemed expedient, therefore, to establish a definite policy of isolation, which preceding presidents had each encouraged.

There have been many interpretations placed upon Monroe's statement, but in general, the policy has been highly respected by the countries of the Eastern Hemisphere.

Our Federal Union: It must be preserved!

ANDREW JACKSON, great officials

Issue on a question (1767 - 1845) settled by the Civil

It had been a custom in Washington for many years previous to Jackson's administration to celebrate the birthday of Thomas Jefferson on April 13. As the new president, General Jackson, was regarded by his party as the great restorer and exemplifier of Jeffersonian principles, it was natural to make the celebration in 1830 a very special event, and it was decided to give a banquet.

At the banquet to which the President, Vice-President, the Cabinet, many members of congress, and other distinguished persons were invited, it seemed that there was a plan to inaugurate the doctrine of nullification (refusal to obey an act of congress) and numerous toasts were made accordingly. When the regular toasts were over, the President was called upon and he gave one which electrified the country. In a cool deliberate manner he said, "Our Federal Union: It must be preserved." The words fell among the nullifiers like an exploding bomb.

The next speaker was Vice-President Calhoun. His toast was, "The Union: Next to our Liberty the most dear: may we all remember that it can only be preserved by respecting the rights of the states, and distribution

equally of the benefit and burden of the Union."

Thus the government's two highest officials took issue on a question which was settled by the Civil War in another generation. Thanks to Jackson, the conflict was postponed until a great West could grow up to aid the east in saving the Union.

Spencer, Ind. is also near New York. It was 1,244
miles to New York, N.Y., in 1860.

1860-1861

(1860-1861)

Lincoln made his first voyage to New Orleans



Monument marking the location of
Lincoln's Indiana home in Lincoln
Memorial State Park, Spencer
County, Indiana

Boys, let's get away from this. If ever I get chance to hit that thing, I'll hit it hard.

A B R A H A M L I N C O L N

(1809 - 1865)

Lincoln made his first voyage to New Orleans when he was nineteen years old. This experience of his and the fame of John Hawks as a skilled flatboatman, led a merchant to hire them to take a cargo to New Orleans from Springfield. After making their own flat boat they started their journey with a load of bacon, corn and hogs. At a place called New Salem, the boat stranded on a dam and they had considerable trouble getting it over. Finally after removing part of their load they succeeded in getting over the dam and went on their way. The remainder of the trip was rather uneventful except the loading of some more hogs which the merchant purchased. The hogs refused to be driven onto the boat. Instead of tying their feet together and carrying them onto the boat they sewed their eyelids so they could not see.

Thirty years later when Lincoln was deeply concerned over the problem of slavery, Hawks recalled that on this trip to New Orleans they had seen a nearly white slave girl sold at auction. Hawks quoted Lincoln as saying if he ever got a chance to hit that thing he would "Hit it hard".

This was not, as it is sometimes thought,

Lincoln's first contact with slavery. It is a known fact that slavery had something to do with Lincoln's father moving from Kentucky to Indiana when Abraham was a mere lad.

I am in earnest; I will not equivocate; I will not excuse; I will not retreat a single inch, and I will be heard.

W I L L I A M L L O Y D G A R R I S O N

(1805 - 1879)

Such were the words addressed to the public in the first issue of the "Liberator", a publication edited, owned, published, printed, and carried by William Lloyd Garrison. Mr. Garrison was a determined abolitionist who was resolved to free the negro, even if he had to destroy the union to do it. He also said, "I will be as hard as truth and as uncompromising as justice".

After reading "The Liberator" the poet, Lowell, wrote the following lines about its editor.

"In a small chamber, friendless and unseen,
Toiled o'er his types one poor unlearned young man.
The place was dark, unfurnished and mean,
Yet there the freedom of a race began."

Mr. Garrison's activities brought storms of protest from both the North and the South. In the South he was accused of trying to stir up the negroes to rise and murder their masters. Such was not the case, but the belief spread and increased the excitement. In the North Mr. Garrison's meetings were sometimes broken up by mobs. In Boston he was tied with a rope and dragged through the streets. The police finally saved his life. Such mobs were not particular about the welfare of the

negro. They thought the editor was putting the country in peril. He said that he found the prejudice, and contempt of Northern men harder to deal with than that of the slaveholders.

Give my compliments to my friends in your state, and say to them, that if a single drop of blood shall be shed there in opposition to the laws of the United States, I will hang the first man I can lay my hand on engaged in such treasonable conduct, upon the first tree I can reach.

A N D R E W J A C K S O N

(1767 - 1845)

South Carolina was not pleased with the national tariff laws. John C. Calhoun and Robert Y. Hayne were champions of the cause of South Carolina, and of the doctrine of nullification. The president of the University of South Carolina was teaching that the producer and not the consumer paid the tariff duty. Consequently, he reasoned that the South paid approximately three-fourths of the government revenues derived from imported goods, as it produced the majority of our exports, cotton, rice, tobacco, etc. A spirit of rebellion was growing, and it seemed for a time that South Carolina would attempt to import goods without paying any duty, and withdraw from the Union if they were forced to pay.

President Jackson was determined that the Union should be preserved, and that whether the people liked the tariff law or not, they had to respect it so long as it was a law, and he kept troops ready to meet any emergency.

You remember that Jackson was a southern democrat and many Southerners felt that he would favor the South. Consequently, they never missed an opportunity

to give him a chance to express himself, hoping that he would say something favorable to their cause. The statement quoted is the answer given to a South Carolina Congressman, who asked President Jackson if he had any message for his friends in South Carolina.

I would rather be right than be president.

H E N R Y C L A Y

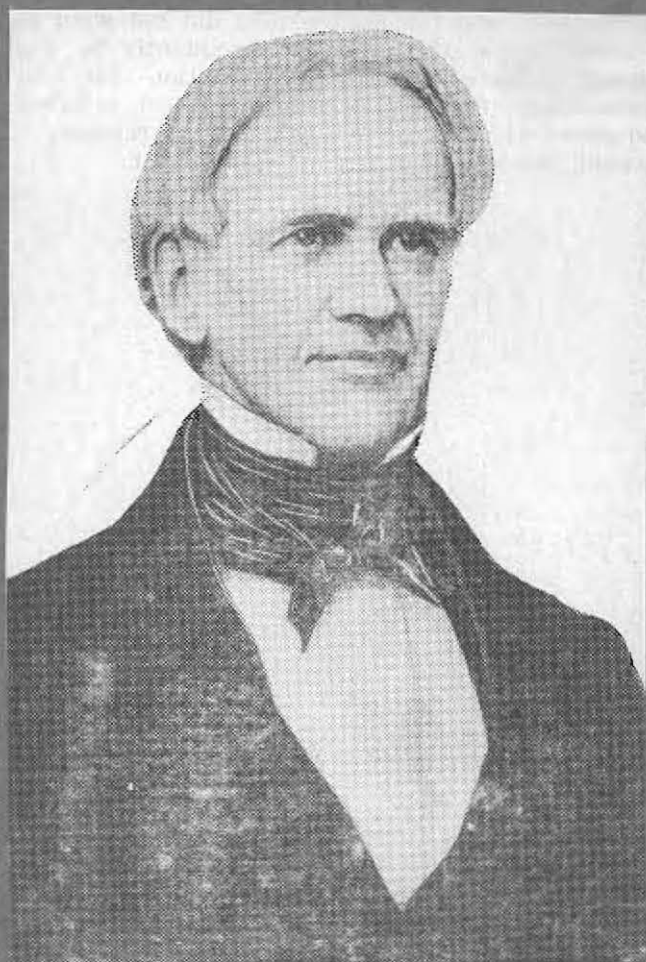
(1777 - 1852)

The influence of Henry Clay in our national life from 1811 to 1850 can hardly be underestimated. In 1811 he and John C. Calhoun became known as "War Hawks" because they were advocates of the war of 1812. A few years later, because he was the chief advocate of the tariff of 1816, he became known as "Father of the protective system". Then again he earned a title, "The Great Pacificator", by which he will be remembered for all time. This title was first bestowed upon him as a result of his efforts to secure the passage of the Missouri Compromise in 1820. Clay was opposed to slavery and referred to it as a "stain on the national character", but he was anxious to preserve the Union. His honesty in that respect may have cost him the presidency. In 1824 he was a candidate for president, but withdrew and supported John Quincy Adams, who, after his election, appointed Clay his Secretary of State. He was the choice of his party for president in 1832 but lost to Andrew Jackson, the democratic candidate.

He declared himself a foe of slavery in a speech delivered in 1839, and at the same time said that the abolitionists were responsible for the discord that was threatening to dissolve the Union. The Northerners

did not like the accusation, and the Southerners did not want to support a foe of slavery. Consequently he was again defeated for the nomination for the presidency in 1848. It was the speech referred to above which resulted in his popular remark, "I would rather be right than be president".





HORACE MANN

Brilliant lawyer, unselfish statesman,
and educational reformer.

Be ashamed to die until you have won some victory for humanity.

H O R A C E M A N N

(1796 - 1859)

Every school boy and girl in America should remember Horace Mann. To him, perhaps more than to any other one person, we owe a debt of gratitude for the establishment of our great common-school system in this country. It has been said that "rarely have great ability, unselfish devotion, and brilliant success, been so united in the course of a single life".

Horace Mann attended Brown University, where, at the age of twenty, he was graduated at the head of his class. He later became a successful lawyer and served in the Massachusetts state legislature and in congress.

At the age of forty-one Mr. Mann gave up his profitable law practice, and bright political prospects to accept a very difficult task as secretary to the Massachusetts State Board of Education. The salary was only a thousand dollars a year, but Mr. Mann looked upon the position as an opportunity to render a great service to humanity. He regarded the public schools "as the way that God had chosen for the reformation of the world".

Horace Mann found the schools of his state very defective. In many instances the wealthy people would not send their children to the public schools.

The teachers were poorly trained and school terms were very short. Mr. Mann wished to have the rich and poor educated together, also the children of different churches so that they would learn to know and understand each other better. To improve the schools he realized that teaching would have to be better. He therefore encouraged the establishment of teacher training schools, and in 1839 founded at Lexington, Massachusetts, the first teacher training school in the United States.

It was particularly fitting that Horace Mann's last work should be that of a college president. In 1859, the year of his death, he delivered a baccalaureate address in which he said, "I beseech you to treasure up in your hearts these my parting words: Be ashamed to die until you have won some victory for humanity."

If any man attempts to haul down the American flag, shoot him on the spot.

J O H N A D A M S D I X

(1796 - 1859)

So ordered Secretary of the Treasury John Dix on Jan. 29, 1861. Some of the states were seceding, and it was indeed a dark hour in the development of our country. Dix had taken office earlier in the month. The treasury department was in a chaotic condition, but Dix quickly obtained five millions at a reasonable rate. His famous order was the conclusion of a message to the treasury official in New Orleans whom he ordered to take possession of a revenue cutter there.

Dix meant just what he said. He had been a soldier for years and gradually rose to the rank of major. When he was still a mere lad, being large for his years, he participated in the battles of Lundy's Lane and Chrystler's Field. It is said that during the latter battle, so anxious was he to face the enemy, that he wept when ordered to go to the rear with a body of prisoners.

The life of John Dix was one of intense activity. He entered the army when only fourteen years of age and after serving through the War of 1812 became an aid to General Brown. He was sent to Denmark on a special mission at the age of twenty-eight. Two years later he resigned his commission for the study and practice of law.

He then became prominent in politics and held many political offices, both state and national.

There is Jackson standing like a stone wall.

B E R N A R D E. B E E

(1845 - 1861)

To General Bee goes the credit for giving the famous general Thomas J. Jackson the nickname "Stonewall". General Bee deserves to be remembered also for other reasons. He was a brave man with all the qualities of a good commander.

General Bee was in the service of the United States as a captain, but when his native state, South Carolina, seceded, he resigned his commission and joined the forces of the Confederacy.

It was in the first battle of Bull Run that General Bee turned defeat into victory by referring to Jackson "standing like a stonewall". Bee's South Carolina troops were turned back by a terrific charge of the Federal troops. The despairing General rode up to Jackson and exclaimed, "They are beating us back." Jackson replied, "Then we will give them the bayonet." General Bee turned and rallied his troops again saying, "There is Jackson standing like a stonewall. Rally behind the Virginians."

Bee led the rally but fell mortally wounded. He died the next day but his reference to Jackson lives on.

No terms other than unconditional and immediate surrender can be accepted. I propose to move immediately upon your works.

"UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER" GRANT

(1822 - 1885)

The soldier president was baptized Hiram Ulysses Grant, but went by the middle name Ulysses. When he was appointed to the military academy at West Point in 1839, the congressman who appointed him thought that Ulysses was his first name and that his middle name was probably Simpson, the name of his mother's family. Grant notified the officials of the academy but they did not make the proper correction for some reason, and consequently he remained Ulysses Simpson Grant the remainder of his life.

The sobriquet (nickname) "Unconditional Surrender" was given him after his unconditional message to General Buckner who was in command of Fort Donelson. The battle had raged for three days when General Buckner asked Grant what terms he would grant him if he gave up the fort. Grant's famous answer made him a national hero. The victory broke the first Southern line of defense in the West. It was the first serious reverse of the Confederates in the war.



The grave of Nancy Hanks Lincoln, mother of Abraham Lincoln. This is the new Lincoln Memorial State Park near Gentryville in Spencer County, Indiana.

My paramount object in this struggle is to save the Union, and is not either to save or to destroy slavery.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN
(1809 - 1865)

As much as Lincoln hated slavery, freeing the slaves, was never his main objective. His object and fondest hope was to save the Union. In his first inaugural address, he quoted from one of his previous speeches in which he said, "I have no purpose, directly or indirectly, to interfere with the institution of slavery in the states where it exists. I believe I have no lawful right to do so, and I have no inclination to do so."

On August 22, 1862, Lincoln answered an editorial addressed to him in the New York Tribune by Horace Greeley as follows: "My paramount object in this struggle is to save the Union, and is not either to save or destroy slavery. If I could save the Union without freeing any slave, I would do it; if I could save it by freeing all the slaves, I would do it, and if I could save it by freeing some and leaving others alone, I would also do that. What I do about slavery and the colored race, I do because I believe it helps to save the Union; and what I forbear, I forbear because I do not believe it would help to save the Union."

Lincoln did not expect slavery to always exist,

even though a temporary agreement might have been reached which would have saved the Union during his administration. In his campaign for the senate he had said, "A house divided against itself cannot stand. I believe this government cannot endure permanently, half slave and half free. I do not expect the Union to be dissolved--I do not expect the house to fall--but I do expect it will cease to be divided. It will become all one thing, or all the other."

"I can only trust in God I have made no mistake."

ABRAHAM LINCOLN, THE GREAT

EMANCIPATOR

(1809 - 1865)

Several years before he became president, Abraham Lincoln said, "I hate it (the spread of slavery) because of the monstrous injustice of slavery itself..... What I do say is, that no man is good enough to govern another man without that other's consent.....Slavery is found in the selfishness of man's nature--opposition to it in his love of justice."

Yes, Lincoln hated slavery, but it was not his wish to free all the slaves at once for several reasons. He proposed to free some of them at a time and have the government pay a reasonable sum for them, but it could not be done. Finally, in July, 1862, he was "driven to the alternative of either surrendering the Union, or issuing the emancipation proclamation". The emancipation was signed January 1, 1863. A few hours after signing it President Lincoln said, "I told them in September that if they (the seceded states) did not return to their allegiance I would strike at this pillar of their strength. And now the promise shall be kept, and not one word of it will I ever recall."

Two days after the proclamation was issued the

president addressed a group of people assembled before the White House. Referring to the proclamation he said, "What I did, I did after a very full deliberation, and under a heavy and solemn sense of responsibility. I can only trust in God I have made no mistake."



"Of the people, by the people, for the people."

Address to his A B R A H A M L I N C O L N

In the speech (1809 - 1865) "The world still

Over five thousand soldiers were left dead on the battlefield at Gettysburg. It was proposed that all of those who had died for the Union should be gathered together and buried in one place, and land was purchased for that purpose. has proven otherwise. The Gettysburg

It seemed appropriate to have a formal dedication of the cemetery and Edward Everett, one of the outstanding orators of the country, was asked to deliver the address of the day. All of the governmental officials were invited to attend and President Lincoln was asked to make "a few appropriate remarks".

Mr. Everett was about two hours delivering his address. He spoke from memory in a clear and masterful voice.

After Mr. Everett's address a song was sung and President Lincoln was introduced. Not many of those present had ever seen him and as he stepped to the front of the platform there was quite a little confusion as people adjusted themselves to see him and as they made remarks to their friends regarding their impressions of him. A photographer tried to arrange his camera for a picture. Before the picture was taken, however, and just as the crowd had begun to realize the significance

of the president's words, his speech was finished. It seemed to his hearers that he had hardly begun.

In the speech Lincoln said, "The world will little note now long remember what we say here, but it can never forget what they did here." He did not realize that almost every school boy and girl in America would memorize his entire speech. He thought he had failed, but time has proven otherwise. The Gettysburg Address has come to be considered a masterpiece which will live as long as time endures.

I propose to fight it out on this line if it takes all summer.

U L Y S S E S S I M P S O N G R A N T

(1822 - 1885)

On March 3, 1863, the third year of the War of Secession, Grant was made general-in-chief of the Union Armies. After a succession of different generals-in-chief, at last President Lincoln had found the right man.

"Stonewall" Jackson, General Lee's right hand man, was lost to the Confederates in the battle of Chancellorsville. Vicksburg surrendered July 4, 1863 and the Confederates were defeated at Gettysburg July 1-3. With these costly defeats, the power of the Confederacy seemed broken. Fifteen thousand of their picked men had been killed or captured during General Pickett's famous charge.

Early in the spring of 1864, Grant and Sherman met and decided upon a plan of action. It became known as "the famous hammering campaign". They meant to give the Confederates no rest and to keep them from uniting their forces. Grant had 120,000 men and his object was to compel Lee to surrender Richmond. For about a month Grant "hammered" at the Confederates in the wilderness about fifty miles north of Richmond, then at Spottsylvania Court-House from the eighth to the eighteenth of May. It was from the battlefield of Spottsylvania that Grant's famous message was sent to the capital, saying

that he would fight it out on that line if it took all summer. His losses were terrific, but he could get men and General Lee could not. He knew that finally Lee's army would become too weak to make further resistance. It did take "all summer" and until spring of the next year before Lee was obliged to surrender.

He was when he was a mere lad nine years and five months old. He was an acting lieutenant at eighteen, a full-fledged lieutenant at twenty-two, a captain (and highest position he attained) at the age of thirty-two, and finally he was made an Admiral, an office which was created especially to do him honor.

Farragut was a Northerner with warm love for the South and its people, but for more than half a century he had served under the American flag and he never wavered in his faith throughout the Civil War. Although he was at the age when most men would have thought of retirement from scenes of intense activity, Farragut readily accepted the responsibility for the most hazardous undertaking of his eventful life, the capture of New Orleans. His men complied and the "Fleet of Wood" was soon assembled and the capture of the city was a matter of time. He was the most loyal subject for the American flag and his services.

Farragut was born and he was still at the time the Republic was still. He was the first

"Damn the torpedoes."

D A V I D F A R R A G U T

(1801 - 1870)

No American naval officer has ever served his country as long as did David Farragut. He was a midshipman in the first organized navy this country possessed. That was when he was a mere lad nine years and five months old. He was an acting lieutenant at eighteen, a full fledged lieutenant at twenty-four, a captain (the highest commission up to that time) at the age of sixty-one, and finally he was made an Admiral, an office which was created especially to do him honor.

Farragut was a Southerner with warm love for the South and its people, but for more than half a century he had served under the American flag and he chose to stand by the Union throughout the Civil War. Although he was at an age when most men would have thought of retiring from scenes of intense activity, Farragut readily accepted the responsibility for the most hazardous undertaking of his eventful life, the capture of New Orleans. This task completed and the "Father of Waters" now open and under the control of the Union, an attack on Mobile became the next naval project for the dauntless Farragut and his associates.

Farragut was once more sent to the Gulf to take the offensive against Mobile. For months the confederates

had planned their defense of the bay and the city with a naval squadron, forts, and submarine mines. When the attack was made, one of the Union vessels struck a mine and sank immediately. Another hesitated and Farragut sent up the signal, "What's the trouble?"

The answer was, "Torpedoes ahead."

The famous commander issues his historical answer and led the way through the treacherous mines to victory.

"Face the other way, boys, we're going back."

P H I L I P H E N R Y S H E R I D A N

When General Grant went to take command in the East as general-in-chief, he asked President Lincoln for "an active energetic man, full of life, and spirit and power". The man selected to take the place was General Sheridan.

The Confederate General, Jubal Early was causing a great deal of anxiety in Washington by his march down the Virginia valley. Sheridan was ordered to drive Early back and lay waste to the valley. General Sheridan proceeded to do as he was ordered, and soon had General Early on the run, and food supplies and factories throughout the valley were destroyed. Sheridan then thought a few men could hold the valley, so he planned to use the majority of his troops elsewhere. Ten thousand men to reinforce General Early changed the mind of the victorious Federal general, and it is well that it did. Sheridan was summoned to Washington and during his absence, General Early decided to attack. The Federal army was retreating in confusion when General Sheridan met them on his return. He rode back and forth across the path of the retreating soldiers shouting again and again, "Face the other way, boys, we're going back." His presence inspired the troops and the disorganized retreat was turned into a decisive victory.

That reminds me of a story.

"H O N E S T A B E" L I N C O L N

(1809 - 1865)

Abraham Lincoln was one of the best and most interesting story tellers of his time. He had a story to illustrate almost any point he wished to make. Many of his stories were practical and used with great seriousness in his speeches or conversations. Others were funny and were told only to relieve his mind and to entertain others.

With all of Mr. Lincoln's troubles and serious problems, probably the one thing that helped him to carry on was his ability to see the funny side of things. His story telling was a safety-valve that gave him temporary relief from the cares that were oppressing him.

Some people who did not understand Lincoln thought his story telling was a foolish practice. To one of them he said he was not a manufacturer but a retailer of stories. To another he said that if he couldn't tell stories he would die.

An example of his ready wit was his reply to a congressman who reported to the president that the secretary of war, Edwin M. Stanton, had ignored his (Lincoln's) order and said he was a fool. Instead of becoming angry or annoyed over the incident, Lincoln answered that if Stanton said he was a fool, he must be one as "Stanton is nearly always right and generally says what he means."

"With malice toward none; with charity for all."

A B R A H A M L I N C O N

(1809 - 1865)

On March 15, 1865 President Lincoln wrote that he expected his second inaugural address, delivered eleven days previous to "wear as well as-perhaps better than anything I have produced". He was right in that expectation as that address has come to be considered "eloquent and imperishable".

The end of the war was near and it could be seen that the Union would eventually win. The re-election of Lincoln by an overwhelming majority, meant that the loyal states would support him and his war program. It further meant that slavery was doomed, that the Emancipation Proclamation would be made effective by an amendment to the constitution, and that the Union would be saved.

The majority of the people of the North felt that the leaders of the rebellion should be hanged, and the states of the South made to pay for the war, but President Lincoln lead in the movement for a general forgiveness which hurried normal conditions. The last paragraph of his second inaugural address is truly an example of a perfect attitude of forgiveness. It came from the heart and mind of a great man who had lived and practiced these immortal words.

"With malice toward none; with charity for all;

with firmness in the right, as God gives us to see the right, let us strive on to finish the work we are in; to bind up the nation's wounds; to care for him who shall have borne the battle, and for his widow, and his orphan--to do all which may achieve and cherish a just and lasting peace among ourselves, and with all nations."

"Men, we have fought through the war together.
I have done the best I could for you."

ROBERT E. LEE

(1807 - 1870)

For almost four years, the confederate armies had been quite successful in their stand against superior numbers, by far greater resources, and the powerful organization of the United States government. At times, the success of the Confederate cause had seemed hopeful, but their losses at Gettysburg, and the few months that followed, convinced President Lincoln and General Grant of the nearness of the end of the war.

What a dramatic scene it must have been. For the first time since they had served a common cause in the Mexican War, General Lee and Grant met on April 9, 1865 at Appomattox, to arrange for the surrender of General Lee's arms. In ancient times everything possible was done to humiliate the losers. Usually the leaders were executed. But General Grant in his hour of triumph, did not even require the surrender of his opponent's sword. He allowed Lee's soldiers to keep their horses for their spring plowing and the Union forces divided rations with the hungry men who had only yesterday been their enemies.

When Lee returned to his troops, they shouted a welcome to him, but then the sadness of his mission dawned upon them, and many of the most stalwart broke

down and cried over the loss of their cause, and because of their love for their leader. There were few dry eyes when the beloved general remarked that he had done the best he could for them.

God reigns, and the Government at Washington still lives.

J A M E S A B R A H A M G A R F I E L D

(1831 - 1881)

General Lee surrendered his army to General Grant April 9, 1865. The surrender assured victory for the north, the preservation of the Union, and the end of four years of internal strife and bloodshed. There had been many times, during those terrible four years, when the overthrow of our government was not an improbable thing, but with Lee's surrender the anxious were assured, the victory was won, and statesmen felt secure. It seemed altogether fitting to celebrate the restoration of the authority of the government throughout the land, and on the fourth anniversary of the fall of Fort Sumter, Major Anderson unfurled above that fort the same flag he had been forced to haul down, four years before.

On the evening of the same day that security and authority of the government was so appropriately celebrated, a desperate attempt was made by a crazed secessionist, and his associates, to affect a breakdown of this same government. President Lincoln was killed. Secretary Seward was stabbed, and attempts were made to take the lives of other officials.

An immense and excited mob gathered in Wall Street, New York City, after the news of Lincoln's

assassination. A telegram announcing that Seward was dying added to the fury of the mob. Suddenly, James A. Garfield stepped to the balcony, from whence the news announcement had been made. He waved a small flag to attract attention, then with his hand lifted heavenward, calmed and assured the citizens by saying, "Fellow-citizens! Clouds and darkness are round about Him! His pavilion is dark waters and thick clouds of the skies! Justice and judgement are the establishment of His throne! Mercy and truth shall go before His face! Fellow-citizens! God reigns, and the Government at Washington still lives."



WILLIAM TECUMSEH ^HSHERMAN

A great commander, hero and patriot.

These expressions of "War is hell."

WILLIAM TECUMSEH SHERMAN
 (1820 - 1891)

General Sherman was beyond question one of the greatest generals of the Civil War. He was a brilliant man, having been graduated from West Point at the age of twenty, near the head of his class. He practiced law before the Civil War, and was also the superintendent of a military academy in Louisiana.

General Sherman was an admirable speech-maker and was frequently called upon to address gatherings of veterans and other patriotic groups. In his speeches he often revealed the fact that he was a lover of peace and would make any reasonable sacrifice to maintain it. Near the end of the war he gave General Hood notice that he was going to shell Atlanta. General Hood, the mayor, and council protested and General Sherman replied in these memorable words: "You cannot qualify war in harsher terms than I will. War is cruelty and you cannot refine it--I had no hand in making this war, and I know I will make more sacrifice today than any of you to secure peace. But you cannot have peace and a division too. If the United States submits to a division now it will not stop--until we reap the fate of Mexico, which is eternal war."

At Jackson he had said, "War is Barbarism."

These expressions are the nearest the historic phrase "War is Hell", that are recorded. It is altogether possible, however, that he made such a statement in one of his minor addresses. According to General Sherman war begins when law breaks down and is only justifiable among civilized nations to produce peace. It is quite fitting that on his statue at Washington are these words, "The legitimate object of war is a more perfect peace."

"He serves his party best who serves his country best."

R U T H E R F O R D B. H A Y E S

(1822 - 1893)

There have been times in the history of our country when the political party which a citizen supported, meant more to him and his neighbors than almost anything else. A great many people have supported candidates for public office, simply because they belonged to the same party.

Andrew Jackson inaugurated a system known as The Spoils System, which followed the old rule, "To the victor belongs the spoils". The policy has been followed to a certain extent ever since, but President Hayes held his duty to his country above his obligations to his party and immediate followers, as is evidenced by the quotation above, which is taken from his inaugural address. In his letter accepting the nomination he wrote, "Public officers should owe their whole services to the government and the people."

President Hays practiced what he preached. After he got into the White House he dismissed men from his own party, who held responsible positions, because they misused their influence for political party purposes.

Political parties are an absolute necessity

with our system of government, and it is perfectly right for one to be loyal to his party, to a certain extent, but Americans of to-day realize that the welfare of our country comes first.

Public office is a public trust.

G R O V E R C L E V E L A N D

(1837 - 1908)

Among the last words spoken by the twenty-second and twenty-fourth president of this great republic, just prior to his death, were, "I have tried so hard to do right." These words were characteristic of his life and his works. He was honest and independent. So independent was he that he is remembered as the "veto governor" of New York and also as the "veto president." He would not sign a bill he had not personally read and of which he did not wholly approve. Quite naturally, his independence made enemies, but his admirers shouted the slogan, "We love him for the enemies he had made."

Mr. Cleveland still retains the honor of being the only one to succeed himself as president of the United States after having failed to be re-elected for a second successive term. He was a poor boy and was forced to go to work at an early age. By studying hard he was admitted to the bar at the age of twenty-two, and he soon took high rank in his profession. He became district attorney, and sheriff of his county, then mayor of Buffalo. In these positions he was so fearless and so honest that he was nominated for governor in 1882, and was elected by an overwhelming vote. Owing to his

popularity in New York he was nominated for and elected president in 1884. It was during his first campaign for the presidency that he declared, "public office is a public trust" which became one of the slogans of the campaign. In a letter accepting the nomination he wrote, "Public officers are the servants and agents of the people, to execute the laws which people have made, and within the limits of a constitution which they have established....."

You shall not crucify mankind upon a cross of gold.


W I L L I A M J E N N I N G S B R Y A N

(1860 - 1925)

William Jennings Bryan was three times the standard bearer of the democratic party and their candidate for president, but each time was defeated. In 1896 he was an alternate delegate to the democratic national convention at Chicago and upon the withdrawal of a regular delegate, he became a member. He was already known in the West as "the Boy Orator of the Platte". His "Cross of Gold" speech swept the great convention and he was nominated as their candidate for the presidency. He favored a monetary (relating to money) system known as bimetallism in which two metals, gold and silver, are legal tender (legal for the payment of any obligations) for any amount. Mr. Bryan's argument was that the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 should stabilize the prices of all commodities (things that are bought and sold). He contended that the gold standard as advocated by the republicans was a tool of the rich to keep down the poor. A part of his great speech follows:

"If they say bimetallism is good, but we cannot have it until other nations help us, we reply, that instead of having a gold standard because England has, we will restore bimetallism, and then let England have bimetallism because the United States has it. If they

dare to come in the open field and defend the gold standard as a good thing, we will fight them to the uttermost. Having behind us the producing masses of this nation and the world supported by the commercial interests, the laboring interests and the toilers everywhere, we still answer their demand for a gold standard by saying to them: "You shall not press down upon the brow of labor this crown of thorns. You shall not crucify mankind upon a cross of gold."





ADMIRAL GEORGE DEWEY

The Hero of Manila

"You may fire when ready, Gridly."

A D M I R A L G E O R G E D E W E Y

(1837 - 1917)

On April 25, 1898, war was declared between the United States and Spain. April 26, the revenue-cutter, McCulloch, delivered the following order to an American fleet which was waiting off the coast of China under the command of Commodore George Dewey:

Washington, April 26.

Dewey, Asiatic Squadron,--Commence operations at once, particularly against the Spanish fleet. You must capture or destroy them.

Mc Kinley

It is said that Dewey exclaimed, "Thank God! At last we've got what we want. We'll blow them off the Pacific Ocean."

That is about what happened. The night of April 30, the squadron entered Manila Bay under cover of darkness. They were discovered near midnight and a few shots exchanged with one of the forts. The early morning tropical sun revealed to the Americans that they were at last face to face with the enemy. The Spaniards fired a number of times, but Dewey had ordered his captains to refrain from firing until their fire would be the most deadly. When about 6000 yards from the Spanish fleet the commodore issued his historic order to Captain Gridly of

the flagship Olympia. Shortly after the command "Open with all the guns" was given, and the battle was on.

A part of Dewey's official report will make clear the results.

Manila, May 1.

The squadron arrived at daybreak this morning. Immediately engaged the enemy and destroyed the following Spanish vessels..... The squadron is uninjured, and only a few men slightly wounded.....

"Dewey"

Don't cheer boys, - the poor devils are dying.

C A P T. J O H N W O O D W A R D P H I L I P

(1840 - 1900)

Captain Philip was in command of the battle ship Texas at the battle of Santiago de Cuba, July 3, 1898, during the Spanish American war. A Spanish fleet under Admiral Cervera was hidden in the Cuban harbor, Santiago. To prevent their escape a coaling vessel was sunk at the entrance to the harbor by some brave American sailors.

After the American land forces were victorious at El Caney and San Juan, the capture of Santiago was certain. Admiral Cervera determined to flee to avoid capture. One by one his ships steamed out of the harbor at full speed. The waiting Americans opened fire and gave chase. In rapid succession the Spanish ships caught fire, sank, or exploded. Seeing one of the Spanish ships disabled, thrilled the sailors on board the Texas. They began to cheer, but Captain Philip shouted, "Don't cheer, men, these poor fellows are dying." Not another cheer was heard.

The battle lasted four hours. Six hundred Spaniards were killed or wounded and twelve hundred men, including the brave Admiral Cervera, were captured. His entire fleet was destroyed. One American was killed and three wounded but no American ships were disabled.

"I feel like a Bull Moose."
COLONEL THEODORE ROOSEVELT
(1858 - 1918)

Did you ever hear the nickname that was often applied to the Progressive party, which was organized in 1912? It was rather popularly known as the "Bull Moose" party and was so called as a result of a remark made by the party's founder, Theodore Roosevelt.

Roosevelt was assistant Secretary of the Navy when war was declared against Spain. He resigned from that position for a more active service with the "Rough Riders" who immortalized themselves by their famous charge up San Juan Hill.

When Colonel Roosevelt and his "Rough Riders" landed from Cuba, after the war, the colonel was asked how he felt. His answer, "I feel like a Bull Moose," was suggestive of strength and leadership, and the party which he headed was affectionately called by its followers the "Bull Moose" party.



I wish to preach not the doctrine of ignoble ease, but the doctrine of the strenuous life.

T H E O D O R E R O O S E V E L T

(1858 - 1919)

While Theodore Roosevelt was president, an English writer and statesman by the name of John Morley said of him, "I saw two tremendous forces of nature while I was gone. One was Niagara Falls and the other the President of the United States, and I am not sure which is the most wonderful."

As a boy, Roosevelt had to fight for his very breath. He was afflicted with asthma. He could hardly see, and grew up an awkward stumbling boy thirteen years of age before it was discovered that he needed glasses. So uncertain was his health that except for a few months, he did not attend an elementary school. He was a timid weakling, striving to build up his frail body. He said in after years that he had made up his mind that, come what might, he would make himself strong. At Harvard he devoted considerable time to boxing, wrestling, tennis, and other sports. In 1884 he bought a ranch in North Dakota and spent a great deal of his time roughing it with the ranchmen and cow boys until 1886, when he was nominated for Mayor of New York.

Roosevelt never ceased to exert himself physically. He was always active on the ranch, in the forests,

on the athletic field, or at the battle front. Inactivity for him was impossible. When he became president, some people thought his fighting spirit might lead to a war. When approached about it he exclaimed, "What! A war, and I cooped up here in the White House? Never!!" The results Roosevelt obtained by his active, outdoor physical activities encouraged him to recommend such a life for others.

His speech advocating the "doctrine of the strenuous life" was made in Chicago in 1899.

A characteristic remark was made by Vice-President Marshall when Roosevelt's death was announced. He said, "Death had to take Roosevelt sleeping because if he had been awake there would have been a fight."

I took the Canal Zone and let Congress debate,
and while the debate goes on the canal does too.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT

(1858 - 1919)

Theodore Roosevelt was a very energetic man. He believed in deciding upon a policy and carrying it out at once. He would not even consider an obstacle which would discourage any ordinary man. In the same speech, from which the above quotation is taken, he said, "If I had followed traditional, conservative methods, I should have submitted a dignified statement of probably two hundred pages to Congress, and the debate on it would be going on yet."

The country of Colombia through which the Panama Canal was to be built refused to ratify a treaty which seemed indispensable to the completion of the canal, but that did not stop Roosevelt. He promptly recognized the new Republic of Panama, a state of Columbia which revolted, guaranteed it protection, and in return received permission to proceed with the canal.

Roosevelt once said in part, "If you are cast on a desert island, with only a screw-driver, a hatchet, and a chisel to make a boat with, go make the best one you can. It would be better if you had a saw, but you haven't. So with men. There is a point, of course, where a man must take his stand alone and break with all for a

There is such a thing as a man being too proud to fight.

W O O D R O W W I L S O N

(1856 - 1924)

At the outbreak of the World War it was thought of in the United States, as an European war. Our country was a remote, and as a whole a rather unconcerned witness. But as the war progressed, by one illegal and immoral act after another, Germany destroyed most of the friendship she had in America. Such action aroused a growing spirit of indignation, which finally resulted in two millions of American soldiers being added to the allied forces.

President Wilson had declared our country to be neutral, and did everything in his power to keep it so, in spite of the fact that ship after ship was sunk on the high seas without warning. Many American lives were lost. Finally on May 7, 1915 the Lusitania was sunk and 1153 people were drowned. One hundred fourteen of them were men, women, and children of American citizenship. Many people then thought that President Wilson should call congress to assemble and ask them to declare war, but he still thought he would be able to come to an understanding without resorting to arms. Without making any direct references to Germany or to the Lusitania, President Wilson spoke in Philadelphia, three days after the sinking of that ship, as follows: "The

example of America must be a special example. The example of America must be an example, not of peace because it will not fight, but of peace because peace is the healing and elevating influence of the world, and strife is not. There is such a thing as a man being too proud to fight. There is such a thing as a man being so right that he does not need to convince others by force that he is right."

The world must be made safe for democracy.

W O O D R O W W I L S O N

(1856 - 1924)

President Wilson was a man of peace and did everything he could to keep our country out of the terrible World War. Most Americans wished the United States to remain neutral, even though both sides interfered with our rights. The Germans, however, finally adopted a policy of unrestricted submarine warfare. They announced that they would sink without warning, any ships, anywhere, except in a narrow lane through which they would allow one United States ship a week to go to England if certain requirements were met. The German government flooded our country with spies, who did many things which caused our people to forget their differences with the Allies, and prepare for war with the Central Powers.

Since the war it has been discovered that the war was brought on by the German government, whose emperor considered himself a partner with God. The German people had little to say in public affairs. They were taught that war was the right way to settle disputes between nations, and were led to believe that they were fighting in self defense. Americans should remember these facts and not hold enmity against the German people.

Finally, when war was inevitable, President Wilson asked Congress to declare a state of war "as

existing between Germany and the United States".

He said in part, "The world must be made safe for democracy. Its peace must be planted upon the tested foundations of political liberty. We have no selfish ends to serve. We desire no conquests, no dominion. We seek no indemnities for ourselves, no material compensation for the sacrifices we shall freely make. We are but one of the champions of the rights of mankind. We shall be satisfied only when those rights have been made as secure as the faith and the freedom of nations can make them."



His words, "We are here", were attributed by press reports to General Pershing, but army officers later declared that the words were spoken by Colonel Mackay of General Pershing's staff. In his recently published book, "My Experiences in the World War", General Pershing says, "Many have attributed this striking utterance to me and I have often wished

that it could "Lafayette, we are here!" as recalled

COLONEL CHARLES E. STANTON

(1858 -

On April 6, 1917 President Wilson issued a proclamation declaring a state of war as existing between the United States and the Imperial German Government. Major General John J. Pershing was chosen commander of the American Expeditionary Forces, and thus became the first American commander to lead American troops on European soil.

On July 4, three months after the declaration, there was a historic scene at the tomb of the Marquis de Lafayette in Picpus Cemetery, France. The ceremonies were in honor of the American troops and their officers. It was quite appropriate that the ceremony be held at the tomb of a Frenchman, who had helped us in our war for independence.

The words, "Lafayette, we are here", were attributed by press correspondents to General Pershing, but army officers later declared that the words were spoken by Colonel Stanton of General Pershing's staff. In his recently published book,* "My Experiences in the World War", General Pershing says, "Many have attributed this striking utterance to me and I have often wished

*Pershing, John Joseph, My Experience in the World War. Frederick A. Stokes Company, New York, 1931.

that it could have been mine. But I have no recollection of saying anything so splendid. I am sure that those words were spoken by Colonel Stanton and to him must go the credit for coining so happy and felicitous a phrase."

Mr. Marshall was vice-president for eight years during the presidency of Woodrow Wilson. The sole duty of the vice-president is to be president of the Senate. He is also president of the Senate and is elected for a four-year term. He is also president of the Senate and is elected for a four-year term.

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What this country really needs is a good 5-cent cigar.

T H O M A S R I L E Y M A R S H A L L

(1854 - 1925)

Thomas R. Marshall was not only a lawyer, politician, "Hoosier" philosopher and statesman, but also a humorist. He has been described as lovable, generous, kind, keenly observant, always tolerant and very witty.

Mr. Marshall was vice-president for eight years during the presidency of Woodrow Wilson. The main duty of the vice-president is to be president of the senate. Vice-presidents are not usually remembered for their actions and sayings as the position does not call for a very influential service, but it did furnish Marshall many opportunities to demonstrate his ready wit.

On one occasion numerous senators had made speeches in which they dwelt at length on the ills and needs of the country. The discussion grew tiresome and seeing no good was coming from it the witty Mr. Marshall, without waiting for the senator who was speaking to sit down, leaned toward the secretary of the senate and remarked, "What this country really needs is a good 5-cent cigar."

Marshall evidently referred to the much speaking on the part of some senators when he retired from the vice-presidency. He said, "I have been in the cave of winds. I need a rest."

I vote the Republican ticket like they fix it up for me.

M I L T O N W . W O O D
(1850 -)

The author claims no place of distinction among famous Americans for Mr. Wood, his maternal grand-father, but the quotation presents an interesting side light on American history, and is presented for that reason.

Mr. Wood cast his first vote for the re-election of U. S. Grant in the days when the democrats called republicans "black republicans", and the republicans called democrats "rebel democrats". Is it any wonder that they voted straight tickets, when they spoke of their political opponents in such terms?

The author visited Mr. Wood at his home in central Indiana during the summer of 1928. On being solicited to vote for a popular democratic candidate, the aged "stand-patter" remarked in a rather satisfied manner, "When I was younger than I am now, and my eyesight was good, I sometimes scratched my ticket for some county candidates, but now I can't see as well as I once could, so I just vote the republican ticket like they fix it up for me."

As time goes on, and old enmities are forgotten, the straight ticket voters are becoming more and more rare. In the presidential election of 1928

some of the southern states elected democratic governors and senators along with their local officers, but for the first time since the Civil War, their electors were pledged to vote for a republican president. The present indications are, that more and more, candidates will be supported according to their ability to serve the public, rather than because of their political party affiliation.

Genius is about two per cent inspiration
and ninety-eight per cent perspiration.

T H O M A S A L V A E D I S O N

(1847 - 1931)

Did you ever wonder what particular qualities account for the greatness of some individuals? We generally think of an inventor as being a genius in some special field, and probably our assumption is largely true, but Mr. Edison who was a tireless worker, gave industry the credit for his success. And well he might for Mr. Edison was known to work as long as sixty hours with practically no sleep. He averaged about eighteen hours a day in later years and averaged about nineteen and one-half hours daily earlier in life. Our minds naturally lead us to wonder how one could live so long, and remain physically efficient as Mr. Edison did. Mr. Edison did not have regular habits of sleep as most of us do. Instead, as he put it, he slept when he wanted to. He was known to sleep as long as eighteen hours. When Mr. Edison completed a task he played just as hard as he had worked to complete the task, and therefore became completely rested from the mental strain and physical fatigue he had endured. The old saying, "Work while you work and play while you play" was a rule in his way of living.

The results of Mr. Edison's untiring efforts

are more than 2500 patents on his inventions. In fact his work included so many great achievements that it is impossible to say which was the greatest. Among those inventions most frequently associated with his name are the incandescent (electric) bulb, phonograph, moving pictures, and the storage battery. Great industries have been built as a result of his accomplishments.

I do not choose to run.

CALVIN COOLIDGE

(1872 -)

anywhere. The thirtieth president of our great nation was the presiding officer of the Massachusetts state senate in 1914 and 1915. It was then that the public first noticed a trait which became more and more marked throughout his political career: He said little. What he did say, however, could be clearly interpreted and was "full of rock-bound New England common sense". In conferring the degree of Doctor of Laws on Mr. Coolidge at Amhurst College in June 1918, President Meiklejohn complimented him on teaching the lesson of "adequate brevity".

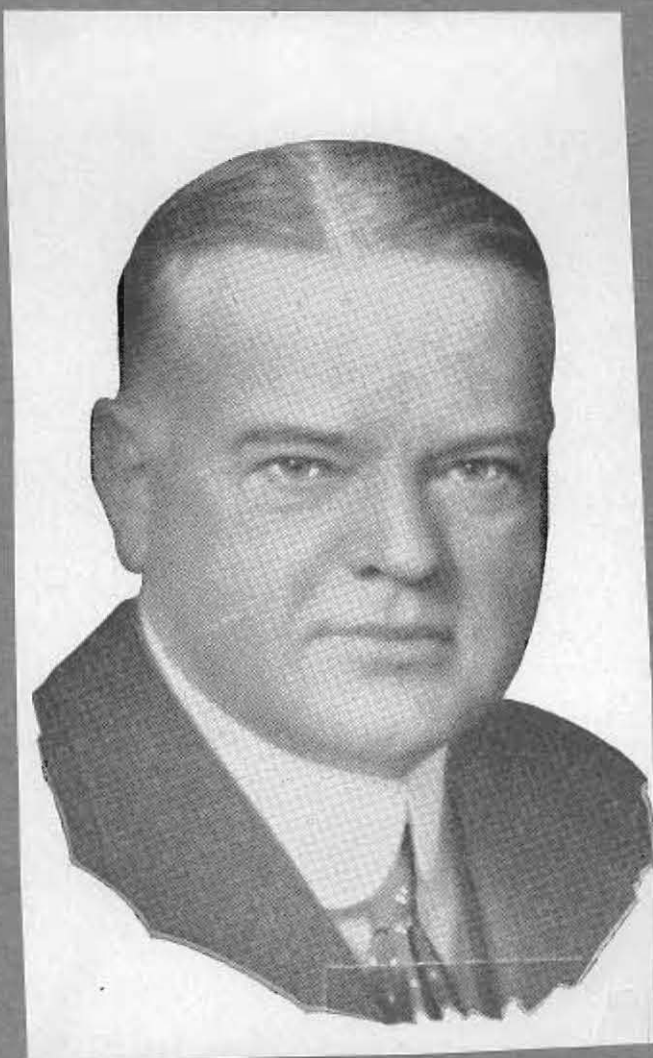
Mr. Coolidge had declared himself not a candidate for the presidency in 1920, but some of his friends continued to work in his behalf. After the delegates had arrived in Chicago for the Republican National Convention, one of his friends wired him, "Your friends here all send their best wishes and want to know if you are a candidate. What shall I tell them?"

Mr. Coolidge's reply was, "Thank my friends for their good wishes and tell them the truth."

A sentence from a telegram from the then Governor Coolidge to Mr. Samuel Gompers regarding the re-instatement of certain police officials in Boston who were

on a strike, is evidence of Mr. Coolidge's method of expressing himself clearly, It follows:--"There is no right to strike against the public safety by anybody, anywhere, anytime."

If there were ever any doubts regarding Mr. Coolidge's meaning what he said, they were certainly dispelled after his famous message issued to press correspondents in 1927. The statement was, "I do not choose to run for President in 1928." The statement was never qualified in any manner, although Mr. Coolidge did make known his disapproval of some movements to draft him to again become a candidate for the office.



HERBERT CLARK HOOVER

Engineer - Humanitarian - Statesman

President of the United States

I have no fears for the future of our country. It is bright with hope.

HERBERT HOOVER

(1874 -)

When Robert Fulton was ready to try his first steamboat, many people gathered along the shore, and it is said some of them remarked that it would never start. After it did start the same people said it could not be stopped. So it has been with our republican form of government. There were those who thought it could never succeed, and there are still those who feel that it is sure to fail.

Of course there are always important problems to solve, always things to do and to learn, but these should not discourage us. We need only to meet emergencies as they come and handle them to the best of our abilities.

In his inaugural address, President Hoover mentioned many of the difficult problems that were facing his administration. He recognized that forces were at work which would make the solving of the problems extremely difficult, but he encouraged our people by saying, "Ours is a land rich in resources; stimulating in its glorious beauty; filled with millions of happy homes; blessed with comfort and opportunity. In no nation are the institutions of progress more advanced. In no nation

are the fruits of accomplishment more secure. In no nation is the government more worthy of respect. No country is more loved by its people."

"I have an abiding faith in their capacity, integrity, and high purpose. I have no fears for the future of our country. It is bright with hope."

When each of the following words has been
 identified, the word is placed in the column on the right.
 If you are not sure, write down the word in the
 column on the right, you will know it is not a word.

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PART III

1. 1940-1941: 1940-1941 - 1940-1941 - 1940-1941 - 1940-1941
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APPENDIX

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A WORD TEST

After each of the following words and phrases, underline the word or phrases which defines or explains it. If you do not know, underline the question mark. Do not guess. The score you make will not count for or against you.

- inscribed: placed - written - covered - ?
- aroused: excited - hastened - frightened - ?
- disperse: get together - scatter - hide - ?
- ensuing: following - previous - merry - ?
- physique: habit - companion - body - ?
- impulsive: hasty - mean - stupid - ?
- commissioned: dismissed - sent with authority - hurried forward - ?
- memorable: to be remembered - to be forgotten - to be dreaded - ?
- ammunition: food - powder and bullets - tents and blankets - ?
- vigilant: lazy - ignorant - attentive - ?
- clergyman: jailer - preacher - relative - ?
- induce: to slow up - to hinder - to influence - ?
- audacious: bold - cowardly - good looking - ?
- conservative: reckless - brave - careful - ?
- sane: sensible - questionable - worthless - ?
- destined: might - sure to come - not to be - ?
- inclined to use force: loved peace - wanted to fight - was lonesome - ?
- played havoc with merchant ships - helped the ships -
watched the ships - damaged the ships - ?
- tiller of the soil: blacksmith - farmer - merchant - ?
- impassioned speech: soothing - fiery - untruthful - ?
- in the prime of his life: old - middleaged - young - ?

A TEST IN AMERICAN HISTORY

The purpose of this test is to discover whether or not you understand and gain valuable knowledge from a series of historical accounts you will be given to read after you have taken this test. Do not guess. The score you make on this test will have nothing to do with your mark in history. As a matter of fact the purpose of this test is not to test you, but to test the value of the articles you will be given to read.

Remember. Do not guess. Your score will not count for or against you.

1. Put a check mark ✓ in the square after the name of the man who was known as "Poor Richard". If you do not know, put a check mark in the square after the statement "I do not know".

Patrick Henry
John Adams
Andrew Jackson
Benjamin Franklin
William Bainbridge
I do not know

2. Put a check mark ✓ after the name of the battle which marks the beginning of the American Revolution.

Ticonderoga
Lexington
Bunker Hill
Trenton
Yorktown
I do not know

3. Put a check mark ✓ after the name of the British General who ordered Nathan Hale executed.

Pitcairn
Burgoyne
Howe
Hamilton
Gage
I do not know

4. Put a check mark ✓ after the name of the man who aided the cause of the Colonies by publishing a paper known as THE CRISIS.

John Parker
Ethan Allen
William Prescott
John Stark
Thomas Paine
I do not know

A test in American History (Continued)

After each of the following statements, you will find the words "TRUE" and "FALSE" and the statement "I DO NOT KNOW". If the statement is true, underline the word true; if the statement is false, underline the word false; and if you do not know, underline the statement I do not know:

Washington was encouraged by the Battle of Bunker Hill which the Colonists lost. TRUE-FALSE-I DO NOT KNOW.

Washington did not wish to accept the leadership of the Colonial Army. TRUE-FALSE-I DO NOT KNOW

Ethan Allen was a very peaceable man. TRUE-FALSE-I DO NOT KNOW

The Democratic-Republican party which elected Thomas Jefferson was the beginning of what is now the Democratic party. TRUE-FALSE-I DO NOT KNOW

Benjamin Franklin was a member of the committee which wrote the Declaration of Independence TRUE-FALSE-I DO NOT KNOW

The winning of what is now Indiana, Ohio, Illinois, Michigan, and Wisconsin, from England was due to the bravery of John Stark and his men. TRUE-FALSE-I DO NOT KNOW

Andrew Jackson was always thought of by those who knew him as a good little boy. TRUE-FALSE-I DO NOT KNOW

John Paul Jones was a commander in the first American navy. TRUE-FALSE-I DO NOT KNOW

TESTS IN AMERICAN HISTORY

FORM A

One of the words or names in the parenthesis in each of the sentences below will make the sentence a true statement. You will please underline the word or name which you think will make a true statement.

A (British-American) officer fired the first shot in the Revolutionary War.

George Washington was (encouraged-discouraged) by the results of the Battle of Bunker Hill.

(Thomas Paine-Andrew Jackson) was born in England, later became a citizen of France, then came to America.

It was largely through the wit and wisdom of (Thomas Jefferson-Benjamin Franklin) that the constitution of the United States was ever finished.

(Andrew Jackson-Robert Livingston) was responsible for the purchase of Louisiana.

(Henry Clay-William Lloyd Garrison) was a determined abolitionist, who was resolved to free the negro, even if he had to destroy the union to do it.

General Thomas J. Jackson was nicknamed "Stonewall" because of a saying by (John Adams Dix-Bernard E. Bee)

(Woodrow Wilson-Theodore Roosevelt) was president of the U. S. when we were in the World War.

If the following sentences are true write the word true on the line provided for that purpose at the end of the sentence. If the sentence is false then write the word false.

1. Benjamin Franklin invented the phonograph _____
2. Thomas Paine wrote "Poor Richards Almanac" _____
3. Benedict Arnold assisted Ethan Allen in the capture of Fort Ticonderoga. _____
4. Patrick Henry failed as a business man and as a farmer. _____
5. Nathan Hale was once a school teacher _____

Page #2 (continued)

6. John Stark was a friend of the Hessians. _____
7. John Paul Jones was a commander in the first American Navy. _____
8. Andrew Jackson had many reasons for disliking England. _____
9. Benjamin Franklin was well known and very popular in Europe. _____
10. The United States has never paid tribute to any other nation. _____
11. Thomas Jefferson was the founder of what is now the Democratic Party. _____
12. Andrew Jackson once killed a man in a duel. _____
13. Although Captain James Lawrence was killed, his ship was not captured. _____
14. A battle on Lake Erie was lost by Oliver H. Perry to the English. _____
15. Stephen Decatur was one of the bravest and most daring officers the American navy has ever been pleased to claim. _____
16. John C. Calhoun loved the South more than the Union. _____
17. John Quincy Adams had a great deal to do with the Monroe Doctrine. _____
18. Slavery had something to do with Abraham Lincoln's father moving from Kentucky to Indiana. _____
19. Even though other states threatened to withdraw from the Union, South Carolina was always loyal. _____
20. Henry Clay was known both as "The Great Pacificator" and a "War Hawk". _____
21. General Grant's name was changed from Hiram Ulysses to Ulysses Simpson by mistake. _____

Page #3 (continued)

22. President Lincoln was mistaken in his Gettysburg address when he said, "The world will little note nor long remember what we say here." _____
23. David Farragut served his country as a naval officer longer than any other man. _____
24. President Lincoln selected General Jubal Early to take command of the Union army in the East. _____
25. Abraham Lincoln did not like to tell or hear funny stories. _____
26. When General Lee surrendered to General Grant, the victorious general demanded that General Lee give up his sword, and that all the confederate troops give up their guns and horses. _____
27. General Sherman always favored war as a means of settling disputes. _____
28. President Hayes believed one could best serve his political party by giving excellent service to his country. _____
29. President Cleveland still retains the honor of being the only one to succeed himself as president of the United States, after having failed to re re-elected for a second successive term. _____
30. William Jennings Bryan was president of the United States two terms. _____
31. The Progressive party, which was organized in 1912, was sometimes called the "Bull Moose" party. _____
32. Theodore Roosevelt was a very strong and healthy boy, almost physically perfect. _____
33. President Wilson was a man of peace and did everything he could to keep our country out of the World War. _____
34. When American troops visited the tomb of Lafayette who had assisted us in the Revolutionary war, General Pershing said "Lafayette, we are here." _____

Page #4 (continued)

There are certain events in American history and certain policies of our government which will always be associated with the names of certain famous Americans. Below is a list of the names of some of those Americans. You will write their names in the spaces provided opposite the events and policies with which their names usually are associated.

John Paul Jones	-Thomas Jefferson	-Capt. James Lawrence
Thomas Paine	-Benjamin Franklin	-George Rogers Clark
Oliver H. Perry	-James Monroe	-Robert R. Livingston
Wm. Lloyd Garrison	-General Grant	-Andrew Jackson
Thomas A. Edison	-Theodore Roosevelt	-Admiral Geo. Dewey
Abraham Lincoln	-Wm. Jennings Bryan	-Woodrow Wilson
General Sheridan	-John C. Calhoun	

The Louisiana Purchase _____

Winning the Old Northwest or "Illinois Country" _____

The defeat of a British fleet on Lake Erie _____

The Liberator (a magazine) _____

The Crisis _____

The famous hammering campaign _____

The Spoils System _____

The "Bull Moose" party _____

The invention of the moving picture machine _____

Champion of the "states rights" doctrine _____

TESTS IN AMERICAN HISTORY

FORM B

One of the words or names in the parenthesis in each of the sentences below will make the sentence a true statement. You will please underline the word or name which you think will make a true statement.

The (British - Americans) lost the most soldiers in the Battle of Bunker Hill

In England the American Colonists who were fighting for their independence were known as (rebels-patriots)

(Daniel Boone-George Rogers Clark) won the "Illinois Country" which includes what is now Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, and Wisconsin for the United States.

The first president to warn Americans to "steer clear of permanent alliances with any portion of the foreign world" was (George Washington-James Monroe).

The refusal to obey an act of congress is known as (nullification-secession).

To (John Adams Dix-Horace Mann) we owe a debt of gratitude for the establishment of our great common-school system in this country.

Lincoln's main object was (to free the slaves-save the union).

(David Farragut-George Dewey) is remembered as the "Hero of Manila".

(Thomas R. Marshall-William Howard Taft) was vice-president for eight years during the presidency of Woodrow Wilson.

If the following sentences are true write the word true on the line provided for that purpose at the end of the sentence. If the sentence is false then write the word false.

1. Benjamin Franklin was appointed on the committee to draw up and present to congress the Declaration of Independence. _____
2. Ethan Allen was courageous and impulsive, even daring. _____

Page \$2 (continued)

3. The colonists had an abundance of powder and lead to use during the Revolution. _____
4. Captain John Parker and the Minutemen made the first stand in the defense of American liberty at Lexington. _____
5. The British won the battle of Bunker Hill. _____
6. Patrick Henry was a natural born talker. _____
7. George Washington wrote the Declaration of Independence. _____
8. Nathan Hale was a British commander. _____
9. John Stark was so patriotic and so interested in the cause of American liberty that he pledged his private fortune to get soldiers to re-enlist during the Revolution. _____
10. Some of the words of Thomas Paine were ordered read to the colonial soldiers, and they were eagerly read throughout the colonies. _____
11. George Rogers Clark led his men through swamps and forests in mid-winter to capture Vincennes. _____
12. Captain John Paul Jones named his flagship "Bonhomme Richard", in honor of Benjamin Franklin. _____
13. Andrew Jackson was a very good boy who was never in any trouble or mischief. _____
14. Thomas Jefferson once served as the American minister to France. _____
15. Benjamin Franklin served two terms as president of the United States. _____
16. During the presidency of John Adams our country nearly had a war with France. _____
17. Captain Bainbridge did a wise thing when he hauled down the American flag and proceeded to Constantinople under the flag of Algiers. _____
18. Thomas Jefferson was the first president who was not a Federalist. _____
19. The Louisiana Purchase doubled the area of the United States. _____

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20. Captain James Lawrence and his men defeated the British and sank the frigate Shannon in a short battle. _____
21. Oliver Hazard Perry's flagship, the Lawrence, was destroyed by the British. _____
22. Admiral Nelson of England declared an act of Stephen Decatur to be the most daring of the age. _____
23. John C. Calhoun was a brilliant man whose honesty and integrity were never questioned. _____
24. The United States does not allow European countries to interfere with any of the independent nations of South or Central America. _____
25. When Abraham Lincoln was a young man about nineteen years of age he went to New Orleans on a steamboat. _____
26. William Lloyd Garrison was almost murdered by a mob in Boston. _____
27. President Jackson was determined that the Union should be preserved and that whether the people liked the tariff law or not, they had to respect it so long as it was a law. _____
28. Henry Clay's honesty may have kept him from being president. _____
29. Horace Mann was a great general. _____
30. Abraham Lincoln's mother was buried in Kentucky. _____
31. Lincoln's main object during his period as president was to save the union, and not to either save or destroy slavery. _____
32. After President Wilson had served as president during the World War, he said, "I do not choose to run for President in 1928". _____
33. During our war with Spain an entire Spanish fleet was destroyed in one battle in which no American ships were disabled. _____
34. Thomas A. Edison secured more than 2500 patents on his inventions. _____

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There are certain events in American history and certain policies of our government which will always be associated with the names of certain famous Americans. Below is a list of the names of some of those Americans. You will write their names in the spaces provided opposite the events and policies with which their names usually are associated.

John Paul Jones	Thomas Jefferson	Capt. James Lawrence
Thomas Paine	Benjamin Franklin	George Rogers Clark
Oliver H. Perry	James Monroe	Robert R. Livingston
Wm. Lloyd Garrison	General Grant	Andrew Jackson
Thomas A. Edison	Theodore Roosevelt	Admiral Geo. Dewey
Abraham Lincoln	Wm. Jennings Bryan	Woodrow Wilson
General Sheridan	John C. Calhoun	

The Monroe Doctrine _____

The sinking of the Chesapeake _____

Poor Richard's Almanac _____

The Bonhomme Richard and the Serapis _____

The Democratic party _____

A famous ride that changed defeat
into a victory for the union forces _____

The battle in Manila Bay _____

The world must be made safe for
democracy. _____

The "Cross of Gold" speech _____

The Emancipation Proclamation _____